The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,318.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ......Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ...... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ...... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „
Third and succeeding 2 „
In the Native languages double the above.

DomesticOccurrences.Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

EUROPE.
DEATH.

SWANSON—April 8th, at Porchester Square, London, Major General J. Swanson, Bombay Retired List.

BENGAL.
MARRIAGE.

MUSLIAH—GUBBOY—May 6th, at No 11-1, Doomtola Street, by the Rev. A. Y. Gubboy, Ezra Ezekiel Musliah, Esq., to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Yehya Solomon Gubboy, of Calcutta.

O'LINOND—WATERS—May 1st, at the Mission Church, by the Rev. George Lovely, Walter M. O'Linond, Isabella, second daughter of the late W. H. Waters, Esq., of Hope Town, Darjeeling.

MADRAS.
DEATHS.

BURKE—May 4th, at Madras, Stringer Street, Black Town, Mrs. Eleanor Rosalie Burke, aged 61 years, relict of the late Marcellus Burke, Pensioned Surveyor, Bengal Service.

DARTNELL—May 5th, at Yercaud, Sherveroy Hills, Bella, eldest daughter of Geo. Dartnell, Esq., of Madras.

DREVER—May 4th, at Sandrock, Ooty, Annie, infant daughter of Captain W. S. Drever, aged 18 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.
DEATHS.

RAE—May 2nd, at Agra, Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. J. P. Rae, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

PEAKE—May 3rd, at Sanawur, William Samuel Augustin, the only child of George and Mary Peake, aged 15 months.

PEAKE—May 4th, at Sanawur, Ada Harriett, the second daughter of William and Harriett Peake, aged 13 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

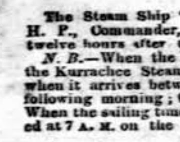
Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Koweit	20th 3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th 25th	„ Bushire	23rd 6th
„ Linga	12th 26th	„ Linga	25th 9th
„ Bahrein	14th 28th	„ B. Abbas	26th 11th
„ Bushire	16th 30th	„ Muscat	29th 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. Tickell, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

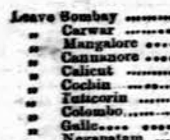
DATES OF DEPARTURE.
From Bombay usually about......11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on......19th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	& 15	
„ Carwar	3	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	5	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	6	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin	8	20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle	9		„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	19	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 230 H. P., Commander, A. Levine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

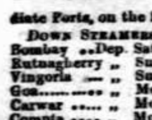
The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

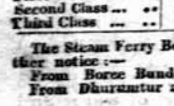
BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin...Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 3 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
FARES.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.
N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £11.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa for Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*: under 3 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 2d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s.; *second class* £2 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £84, 10.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through
Second Class £37, 5... } Egypt but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to
A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class......£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class......£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1800 tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched 19th May,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.
First Class......£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class......37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class......23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail about 20th proximo.)



THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.
Bombay, 26th April 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *British India*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *British India*,
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Louisa*, from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain Scowcroft will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchund Roychund*, Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.
N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzeratee.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant. MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 30th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.
The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).
पोर्ट कानींग लांड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकले मेशन, आंड डाक कपनी (लीमीटेड)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.
Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c. &c.
For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.
Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.
Ladies' own Materials made up from 1*st March to 1st November*.
Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

ADJUSTMENT OF AFFAIRS.—Arbitration and Negociation in all its Branches undertaken at a moderate charge by
SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.
Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.
Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.
This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend. J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—EXTRA TRAIN on SUNDAY and MONDAY for the ACCOMMODATION of MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—Until further notice the Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 5-40 P. M. on Sunday for Callian will be run on to Kurjut calling at Narel at 8-45 P. M. and arriving at Kurjut at 9-10 P. M. A Return Train will leave Kurjut every Monday morning at 6-10 A. M., Narel 6-35 A. M. and arrive in Bombay at 9-35 A. M.
First, second, and third class Passengers will be booked by these Trains at ordinary fares.
E. W. KEILY, Junior,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of EIGHTEEN PER CENT. per annum will be charged on all SECOND CALLS on NEW SHARES in the Company which shall remain unpaid on 15th inst., and any Shares on which the Second Call shall not have been paid on 1st June will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED to the Company.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.
All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association (Limited, to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—
Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.
The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates. W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1865. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.
Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.
Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

ICE.—The Government Ice House, Apollo Street, will be opened for the sale of AMERICAN ICE from THIS DAY, 14th May. Price One Anna per lb.
Regular Customers are requested to direct their Servants to apply for Books, in which will be entered the quantity furnished daily; Bills to be rendered monthly.
For the convenience of the Sick arrangements have been made for the sale of ICE during all hours of the night.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

APPLES.—Fresh American APPLES, ex Ship *J. P. Whitney*, from Boston, will be sold at the Government Ice House on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.
NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—
For 3 months ...... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ...... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ ...... 7 ditto.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—
Ham and Bacon ......Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ......Rs. 1-8 ditto.
Bombay, 1st December 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.
The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.
A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.
15th February 1866

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—
1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the MECHANICS' DWELLINGS, now in course of erection in the P. & O. Company's New Dockyard at Mazagon.
The Masonry and Carpentery can either be tendered for jointly or separately.
The sum total for which the work tendered for will be completed must be shown.
The party whose Tender is accepted must be prepared to take charge of the works on the 1st of June.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to the Company's Superintendent Engineer at Mazagon.
Parties wishing to tender are requested to inspect the amount of work already executed, and to calculate the quantity which is likely to be done by the end of this month.
The accepted tenderer must be prepared to purchase at the market value any Stone, Chunam, or Sand that is on the ground at the time of his taking charge of the works or that may have been contracted for by the Company, also all the Plant. Full information of these particulars he will receive at the Office of the Company's Superintendent Engineer.
Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Mechanics' Dwellings" must be delivered at the Office of the undersigned on or before 3 P. M. on the 25th instant, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the parties tendering or of their appointed Agents.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. Co.'s Mazagon Dockyard, Bombay, 7th May 1866

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.
Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.
A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.
A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Engravers, in returning grateful thanks to their numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, beg respectfully to remind them that they are now prepared at their new premises, No. 5 Meadow Street, to execute all orders that may be entrusted to their care.
R. & Co. desire to call special attention to their new Workshop, where three EUROPEAN Watchmakers are employed to repair and clean all kinds of Marine Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Mechanical Instruments, &c. and to mend Jewellery and Optics in the most shortest delay possible. All work done under guarantee and at moderate charges.
R. & Co. invite the public to inspect their new and varied stock of Gold and Silver double-cased and Open-faced WATCHES, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions and prices, English, French, and Swiss manufacture, all warranted to keep correct time and to be substantial best made Watches. An addition to their stock (the largest one in Bombay) received by each Mail Steamer.
JEWELLERY, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Seals, Necklets, Finger Rings, Charms, Studs, Spectacles, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., of superior workmanship by the best English and French manufacturers, and of fine Gold.
CLOCKS, for Offices, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Saloons, and from New York, London and Paris, in great variety, with Pendulum and Lever Escapement. Also English and French Palanquin Clocks, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
SILVER WARE—Guard and Albert Chains, Snuff Boxes, Bouquet Holders, Thimbles Mugs, Presentation Cups, Goglets, Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon and Cup, of the best English and French workmanship, and warranted to be of fine Silver.
CHINA WARE—Work Tables for Ladies, Sets of Tea Tables, Trays, Bottle Stands, Cigar and Tea Boxes inlaid with tin and provided with English locks, Ivory Play Balls, Paper Knives, Porcelain Cartes de Visite Plates with stand, and Washing Sets by the well known makers "Hipqua" and Hoaching of Canton.
MUSICAL BOXES and ORGANS, priced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400, and playing from 4 to 36 tunes, with the latest improvements.
PERFUMERY—a fresh invoice of Cologne Water and all kinds of Scent.
CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS, just to hand per *Malta*, to be disposed of at reduced rates to insure a rapid sale.
PIPES—a small consignment of Brierwood and Meerschaum Pipes.
OPERA GLASSES—both for theatre and marine, Tortoise Shell Spectacles.
DIORAMAS, with day and night effect.
STEREOSCOPES, with Stereoscopic views.
GARLANDS AND BASKETS, made of artificial flowers.
CARTES DE VISITE.
GUNS AND REVOLVERS.
LETTER CLIPS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

MR. CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bombay that from this date and until further notice he will charge as under:—
Carriage and Pair......Rs. 10
Shigram and Horse...... „ 6
Phæton and Horse...... „ 6
Dog Cart and Horse...... „ 6
Buggy and Horse...... „ 6
Special agreement can be made for Horses and Carriages required by the month.
Terms—Cash.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
16th February 1866.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co. beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.
They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.
J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.
Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.
All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.
N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet prompt attention.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—
Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.
Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.
To hand.
Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RAIN GUAGES, &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaught's Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*
Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.
It is not affected by Climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the ranks of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.
Bombay...... { Treacher & Co. / Rogers & Co.
Poonah ...... { Rogers & Co. / Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee...... Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree...... Budgett and Hughes.

NOTICES.

BLAIRGOWRIE, PERTHSHIRE.—A WIDOW LADY without Family is prepared to receive a few YOUNG CHILDREN, Orphan or Indian, as BOARDERS. She has been long accustomed to the management and tuition of Children, and will devote her whole time to them. Blairgowrie is well known as one of the healthiest localities in Scotland; and there are excellent Schools, should public be preferred to private tuition. Terms and references on application to Messrs MIDDLETON, Booksellers, High Street, Dundee, Scotland.

GLASS BOTTLES, of all descriptions, manufactured by the North London Glass Bottle Company. Cheaper than any other House. Soda Water Bottles 15s. per Gross. Drug and Medical Bottles at very low prices. Orders and Communications should be addressed, I. ISAACS and Company, North London Glass Bottle Works, 25 and 24, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's" Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 17th MAY.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S FAREWELL!
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
THE
GREATEST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

RENEWED ATTRACTION!
MONSTER EXPERIMENT on
A DEAD SHEEP!!!

Showing how to make the *dead rise* and indicate the presence of life. This singular though comical feat was performed by PROFESSOR BUSHELL in Platt's Hall, San Francisco City, before an audience of 3,000 persons!

FIERY RAIN.

This beautiful phenomenon, performed only by PROFESSOR BUSHELL, and introduced for the first time in Bombay on Friday last, and which elicited enthusiastic applause, will be exhibited once more.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL
will by particular desire repeat the great
DAVENPORT ROPE-TYING FEAT.
Also, introduced for the first time in Bombay,
A Laughable Experiment called
THE MAGIC CHAIR!
PROFESOR BUSHELL'S
Great Feat of
LIGHTING GAS WITH HIS FINGER
will again be accomplished.

The Entertainment will terminate with inexplicable and extremely amusing demonstrations of the science of
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine.

A BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

N. B.—Owing to the great variety of Experiments there will be two intermissions on this occasion. The Entertainment will occupy three hours.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
MADRAS,
Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajabpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
CALCUTTA,
Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.
SOUNDY & Co.

PEAR TREE CURVES for Engineers' use in complete sets, from 5" to 100" radius, in a French polished Mahogany box, with lock and key. Rs. 50.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.
Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.
It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD will be paid to any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who did wilfully and feloniously remove the two Name Boards from the Rampart Row entrances to our premises, between the hours of 6 P. M. on the 16th instant, and 9 A. M. on the 17th instant.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.
In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

		Rs.	
Table Knives	per dozen	22	0
Dessert Knives		18	0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork		7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)		7	0
Table Steels	each	1	8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash		10	0
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers		8	0
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades		1	8
Mother O'Pearl do. do. 3 „		2	0
Do. do. do. 4 „		3	0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a thoroughly trained MASTER, for one of the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. A Certificated Teacher will be preferred.
He must be married, and his Wife will be required to superintend the Girls' Department.
Apply, stating age and forwarding Testimonial, to either of the undersigned.
Rev. D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries Bombay
Rev. JOHN PATON, } Scottish Education Society.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information, which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, four airy BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, several OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS and RESIDENCES in the Fort. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW with Garden, situate on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. Vincent. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office. J. L. BRODIE.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Sir Joseph Arnould. For particulars apply to Mr. KESSOWJEE NAIK, at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Elphinstone Circle.
10th May 1866.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalia Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to
RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO LET, LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and "EWART'S LODGE" at Matheran. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 10th May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Monday Afternoon.

A collapse in the Share Market. Back-bays declined from 3,500 to 2,500 per share, nominal; Elphinstones from 670 to 625; New Do. from 65 to 40; Freres from 125 to 100; Mazagons from 300 to 250; United Victorias from 1,200 to 1,075 per share; Bombay Bank shares declined from 2 per cent to 7 per cent discount; Commercials from 42 to 60 discount; Asiatics (Old and New) from 40 to 50 discount; Old Financials from 16 to 18 discount. Market paralysed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 15/16d to 1s 1½d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s 1 15/16d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	212 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
8,00,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	44 p ct premium.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	2..0	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	50 p ct dis.
....	200	1..0	....	Asiatic New Issue..	50 p ct dis.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 p ct pm.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	100 p ct dis.
10,15,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	7 p ct dis
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank.	40 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	42 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs4 ps.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank... ...	75 dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	25 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	4 discount.
750,000	25	25	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	65 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	30 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London .	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank .	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	3	......	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	76 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	92 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank .	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	8 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	..Rs. 88
" "	Sicca " Loan 1832-33	.. " 93
" "	Co.'s " " 1835-56	} " 87
" "	" " " 1842-43	
" "	" " " 1854-55	
Five per cent.	Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. " 103
Five per cent.	Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. " Par.
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	.. " 108¼

PRICE CURRENT, 11th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	" 300 to 305
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	" 305 to 310
Surat and Broach (New)..	" 280 to 285
Porebunder (New)..	" 250 to 255
Veeraval (New)	" 250 to 255
Khandeish (New)	" 275 to 285
Dharwar (now ready)	" 320 to 325
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 320 to 325
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	" 300 to 305

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th May, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 5th May 1866:—

Liabilities.		5th May.		12th May.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	209,00,000	Rs.	209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance.......	"	120,27,600	"	99,97,662
Deposits at Head Office ...	"	208,76,206	"	220,69,592
Do. at Branches............	"	48,66,589	"	47,79,619
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	2,23,885	"	2,36,670
Reserve.........................	"	10,56,983	"	10,56,983
Sundries	"	6,31,216	"	8,90,228
	Rs.	605,82,479	Rs.	599,30,754
Assets.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	84,69,026	Rs.	83,94,226
Credit Accounts at Do	"	79,61,741	"	86,78,513
Bills Discounted at Do	"	215,10,384	"	207,83,629
Dead Stock	"	8,10,665	"	8,12,088
Stamps	"	11,617	"	11,513
Balances with Agents	"	11,64,167	"	11,73,434
Sundries	"	13,67,607	"	16,01,157
Govt. Reserve Cash............	"	80,27,600	"	59,97,662
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	75,50,272	"	94,65,008
Do. Branches......	"	37,16,400	"	30,13,524
	Rs.	605,82,479	Rs.	599,30,754

The following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

Imports.

For the week ending 15th April, 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Hongkong	13,000	...
" Ceylon...	25,000	...
" France	...	5,78,000
" Suez	11,350	21,85,725
" Persian Gulf	1,575	26,703
" Persian Gulf Steamer	3,250	14,500
" Pt and Singapore ...	...	12,000
" Aden	3,200	6,400
" North Canara	...	600
Total for the week ...	57,175	28,23,928
Previously Imported in the year 1866	2,00,23,861	9,03,63,927
Total from 1st Jan. to 15th April 1866.	2,00,81,036	9,31,87,855
Ditto 1865	1,46,33,774	1,73,93,150
Increase Rupees	53,47,262	7,59,94,705

Exports.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin
To Cutch	67,900	2,68,620
" Concan British ...	32,584	1,33,238
" Guzerat British ...	3,332	2,60,727
" Kurrachee Steamer ...	...	37,200
" Calcutta	...	8,05,000
" Malabar British ...	20,300	1,03,000
" South Canara	...	1,500
" North Canara	35,516	99,000
Total for the week ...	1,59,632	17,08,285
Previously exported in the year 1866	35,49,549	1,15,72,947
Total from 1st Jan. to 15th April 1866	37,09,181	1,32,81,232
Ditto 1865	20,29,393	1,40,98,445
Increase Rupees	16,79,788	Decr. 8,17,213

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—May 14.

Kingstone, Assistant Surgeon H. C., Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
McConnell, Assistant Surgeon R. C., Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Kotree.
Hobson, Captain J., Staff Corps, on duty, from Booranpoor.
Lalor, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Establishment, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Goldsmid, Lieutenant Colonel F. J., Royal Engineers, from Kurrachee.
Wilde, Brigadier General A, C. B., Madras, Commanding Punjaub Force, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—May 14.

Fuller, Captain J. A., Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.
Warrington, Lieutenant, 3rd Madras N. I., on sick leave, to England.
Payne, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on leave, to England.
Lalor, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Establishment, on medical certificate, to England.
Wahab, Captain C. W., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Wilde, Brigadier General A., C. B., Commanding Punjaub Force, on leave, to England.
Stock, Lieutenant H. J., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Fairbrother, Major, 25th N. L. I., on duty, to Sholapore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th May.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—
Lieutenant F. J. Caldecott, E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from 16th March to 16th July, on the recommendation of a medical board.
Lieutenant C. T. Graham, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 4th April to 4th July, in extension on medical certificate.
Captain C. E. H. Cotes, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from 1st April to 1st June, on private affairs.
Lieutenant B. Davies, 6th Dragoons, from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.
Lieutenant W. W. Stevens, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from 29th April to 28th May, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.
Lieutenant W. C. Sharp, 26th Foot, from 17th to 31st May, in extension of privilege leave.
Lieutenant R. W. W. Greenlow, 17th Regiment N. I., from date of departure to one month, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

SHIPPING.

May. ARRIVAL.
14 Indomitable............Poyntz.........Mauritius, April 15.

May. DEPARTURES.
14 Malta (s) ....Hyde ....Aden and Suez.
Leonides........................Martin ....Havre.
Island Light ....McFee ....Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Indomitable*.—Mrs. Poyntz and 3 children; Mr. and Mrs. Debarsou; Mr. Copley; Dr. Roes; Mr. Fernandez; and Dr. Carr.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:— P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Ottawa*, C. H. Eastley, bound to China, &c. Barque *Cerdross*, R. Gilchrist, bound to Moulmein. Ship *Indian Merchant*, H. H. Gibbs, bound to Calcutta. Ship *Soobhoo Salam*, Nacoda, bound to Muscat.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:— Ship *Prenchand Roychand*, for Liverpool. Ship *Eumenides*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

Arrival.—May 7th, ship *Regina*.
Departures.—May 7th, steamer *Asia*; ships *Riversdale* and *Aboukir*.

MADRAS.

Arrival.—May 8th, screw steamer *Cashmere*, from Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD AND LODGING.—ACCOMMODATION for a SINGLE GENTLEMAN, about five minutes' walk from the Fort. Term moderate. Address "J. K.," care of Editor *Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO LET, an upper-storied, airy BUNGALOW, situated in a fine, open position, on Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, the SECOND STOREY of a HOUSE in Esplanade Cross Road, airy, and comfortable, now in the occupation of Rev. Mr. C. Kirk. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden. He should be a neat and quick Writer and have a fair knowledge of Arithmetic. Salary Rs. 50 with a free passage to Aden. Apply by letter to the undersigned enclosing Testimonials.
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1866.

SHIPPERS per S. *Gunga*, from Bombay to Liverpool, are hereby informed that their Goods were despatched from Alexandria on the 2nd instant per Steamer *Sesostris*, which Vessel may be expected to arrive in Liverpool about the 18th May.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

CONSIGNEES per S. S. *Dido* are hereby informed that the above named Vessel arrived at Alexandria in the 28th ult. and that their Goods were despatched from Suez on the 6th inst per steamer *Gunga*, which Vessel is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 23rd inst.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co. (Limited)
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

SHIPPERS per S. S. *Mula*, from Bombay to Liverpool, are hereby informed that their Goods will be despatched from Alexandria on the 20th May per steamer *Atlantic*, which Vessel may be expected to arrive in Liverpool about the 6th June.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—
1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSAF,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine until Noon on THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, for the removal from the Lower Bombay Dock, Fort, and carting or boating the same away, of a quantity of Mud, which should be cleared away within 15 days.
A deposit of 10 per cent. to be made on acceptance of Tender and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment.
By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1866.

In the Matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of GOVIND GEERDHUR, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

IN pursuance of an Advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Jami-Jamshed* and the *Summachar* of the 3rd and 5th day of May 1866, a Meeting of Creditors of the said GOVIND GEERDHUR was held on SATURDAY the 12th day of May 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of Geculdass Tezpall, No. 5, Elphinstone Circle, when a large portion of Creditors being present, W. H. Crawford, Esquire, was elected Chairman.
Mr. Crawford having occupied the chair accordingly, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded, and carried by the Meeting:—
"That the Estate of Govind Geerdhur be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the Court for the purpose under Act XXVIII. of 1865."
"That Messrs. Ruttonsee Runsey, Cooverjee Lilladhur, Heerjee Khimjee, and Gungadass Kessordass be appointed Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate under the said Act, and that the remuneration of the said Trustees be fixed at two and a half per cent. on the amount distributed."

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants, under the style of Manockjee, Limjee, & Co.

WHEREAS the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING OF CREDITORS of the said Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee will be held at the Office of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Rampart Row West, Bombay, on TUESDAY the Twenty-second day of May, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolution being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 14th May 1866.
KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for Manockjee, Limjee, & Co.

CALENDAR——May 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Monday ... ...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	15	Mars rises at 3-7 A. M.	5 27	6 25	11 29	11 52	12th May 1866. Time 9h. 2m. 15s. 2
Wed.	16	Moon passes 5° 23' S of Venus at 4-35 A.M.	5 26	6 26	—	0 15	
Thurs.	17	Day breaks at 4-16 A.M.	5 26	6 26	0 37	0 59	
Fri.	18	Twilight ends at 7-7 P.M.	5 26	6 27	1 21	1 42	
Sat.	19	Jupiter rises at 1'-2 P.M	5 25	6 27	2 6	2 29	
Sun.	20	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.	5 25	6 27	2 54	3 20	
Mon.	21	Length of day 13h. 3m.	5 25	6 28	3 47	4 17	

NOW READY.

No. VII. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

List of Wood Engravings.
CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.!
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

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All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	May 4	Kurrachee	May 9
Agra	May 8	Lahore	May 5
Allahabad	May 9	London	April 18
Australia	Mar 24	Mauritius	April 7
Alexandria	April 26	Madras	May 9
Bangalore	May 9	Malta	April 15
Calcutta	May 8	Meerut	May 8
Cape	Feb. 13	Ootacamund	May 3
Ceylon	April 30	Oudh	May 5
Cochin	April 28	Penang	April 24
Delhi	May 8	Punjaub	May 5
France	April 19	Suez	April 28
Hongkong	April 14	Singapore	April 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866.

The portents which, for the last two or three weeks, have been looming in the commercial atmosphere of Bombay are now evidently ripening to their result, and for the second time within twelve months the prosperity of Bombay is wrecked. For an interval it seemed that the cloud which had lowered in our sky, foreboding catastrophes and changes, might be parted, and that the dissipating fragments, though black with the embryo of the storm, might disappear without bursting on the head of our ill-fated city. The philosophic mind, watching the infinite relations of life, perceives how inextricably all things are interwoven with each other, and how in some remote corner of human activity an utterly trivial event happens—trivial, according to ordinary human calculation—that disturbs and overturns the relations of human beings on a totally opposite side of the world. It was this perception which gave birth, in the clear intellect of Goethe, to one among many of the sublimest passages in the greatest of modern poems, wherein, in a spirit of primitive if not oriental imagery, he pictured "all things" living and working in each other, and mutually interblending; with what he calls the "golden buckets of the celestial powers" rising and descending in the alternations and fluctuations of remorseless force and unswerving law. Carlyle, catching up the idea, presses it into a concrete illustration that is mathematically true though startling and to the mind of little mathematical faith absurd; and if the stone from the hand of his philosophic and earnest Professor was certain to alter the centre of gravity of the physical universe, so likewise the vagaries of Count Bismarck in the heart of Europe are making their influence felt wherever civilized man inhabits. Whether war actually ensues or not in central Europe, the uncertainty as to the future relations between Austria, Prussia, and Italy, aided by some collateral accidents, such as the increased exports of cotton from America and the collapse of the Joint Stock Discount and other Finance Companies, has lasted long enough to render the most pacific intentions on the part of the Continental powers of no avail to intercept henceforth the evil consequences which the likelihood of an outbreak of hostilities had engendered. The perpetual oscillation between the probabilities of war and peace for a month past has kept the commercial world in a state of suspended anxiety, uncertainty, and dread. The words of enigmatic and evil omen, dropping day by day from the telegraphic wire into Bombay, are now, it is apparent, approaching to a climax, judging from the announcements which we published yesterday and make to-day, and from private telegrams in circulation in the bazaar, that a panic was raging in London and Paris, that Messrs. Overend Gurney & Co., Bankers, and the Imperial Association had stopped payment, that other Banks were tottering, and that cotton had fallen between the 8th and the 11th from 10d. to 9d. per lb. What has been the immediate occasion of the panic, our telegraphic information does not enable us to judge, unless it be that we have the whole secret of its origin in the pregnant announcement that war on the continent is inevitable. We shall probably find when fuller details reach us that it originated, from this cause, in the London Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse which had been rendered more than usually sensitive by the contemporaneous fall in the price of cotton and the losses that hung imminent over the heads of many firms in England. At least the great decline in the price of the staple, and the certainty of farther decline, if war ensued, would mature the panic among the mercantile community, who, with the instinct of self-preservation, would endeavour to preserve themselves from loss. One risk that Bombay runs at present is that consignees may let their cotton into the market when the market is in a state of panic; and shippers will of course suffer heavily from this cause. The stocks of Surats in Liverpool on 4th May was 256,000 bales, and the weekly imports were heavy: so that even if consignees should act with caution and prudence the losses to Houses in Bombay cannot fail to be very severe. How we are to go through a second crisis coming in short and sharp succession upon the first, it is difficult to foresee. The leniency of last year shewn by Banks and creditors towards many of their debtors, with the view of giving them an opportunity of redeeming themselves from their misfortunes by farther operations in trade has now run its benevolent and perhaps also its foolish course; and a second insolvency will render imperative that final squaring of accounts, which, had it taken place in the crisis of last year, would have been more to the profit of all concerned.

Addresses in these days are so common as to have lost much of their value. It is the fashion to present them to everybody on every occasion, and consequently they have become almost a matter of form, a mere compliment. It matters not how a man in high place has discharged the duties of his office, he is sure, on retiring, or on being ousted, to be deluged with complimentary addresses. If he is, as generally happens, a man of the world, he receives these courteously and thinks nothing more of them, unless his administration is attacked, when he uses them as weapons to hurl at the heads of his assailants. They furnish the means of a retort, not the less telling, because the opposite side are perfectly aware of what a fallacious test of public opinion addresses are.

We congratulate the natives on the other side of India, on having introduced a completely new feature into a public address. We know of no other instance where the addressee has been so politely informed that he has violated a leading principle of State policy, which he himself has more than once solemnly enunciated. Sir Charles Wood, on more than one occasion, laid it down as a political dogma, that India cannot and should not be governed in England. In his speech on the Indian Budget last year, he reiterated this statement, and asserted that this was the principle of policy by which he was guided. It is, perhaps, a compliment to a man to tell him he has performed an impossibility; but it cannot be satisfactory to a statesman to be informed that he has acted in contravention of the principles he has himself laid down. Yet, in one of the addresses about to be presented to Lord Halifax, he is given to understand in perfect good faith that the great feature of his administration is that he has governed India in England, and he is informed that he has thereby very much delighted the natives who voted the address. We are rather curious to see how his Lordship will answer this. Will he give the presenters of the address to understand that they had totally mistaken the nature of his administration, or will he tacitly acknowledge that he has been false to his principles.

We cannot believe that even the late Secretary of State for India will venture to deny that his policy is rightly characterized in the address in question, and that the compliment intended, which is, in fact, a grave accusation, is justified by facts. No statesman who ever held the Seals of the India Office, whether as President of the Board of Control or Secretary of State, has done so much harm in this way, as the right honourable gentleman, who, to the relief of all who take an enlightened interest in India, has just retired from the administration of that country. No one before has ever lowered the executive authorities so much in the eyes of the natives, or so hampered the hands of the local Governments. In a country where, of all others, the Governors should be left unfettered and free to act with decision and promptitude, he has established a system of reference, the practical result of which is, that India is governed and administered in London. Among Orientals it was especially advisable that Her Majesty's representative should be looked up to with awe and respect. At present the Viceroy is regarded by the natives with a feeling little short of contempt, for they had been taught, practically, that he is a mere puppet, the strings of which are pulled in Westminster. Any one who has a grievance or a claim has been shown that the best way of getting what he wants is by applying direct to the Secretary of State. He can snap his fingers at the orders or wishes of the Indian authorities, for Sir Charles Wood, as supreme autocrat, did not think it necessary to consult them. This, of course, was delightful news for the grievance-mongers and agitators of sorts who swarm in India, for it is in the nature of things far easier to hoodwink a Secretary of State in London, than a Governor General or Governor in India. Intrigue got a new lease of life, and flourished, as it had not done, for many a year. But this was not all. Her Majesty's representative had not been sufficiently humiliated and Sir Charles Wood had other means of gratifying his petty love of showing his power. Accordingly, the time at which the Governor General was to go to and return from Simla, were specified by the Westminster Maharajah. Appointments were in no case to be created without a reference to home, and, in fact, nothing was left to the Indian authorities but to carry out the orders received from England. That the vanity of a fifth-rate statesman might be fully gratified, the "Sirkar" has been deprived of prestige, authority, and weight. A happy consummation, truly! Yet, the man who has done all this mischief continually stultified himself, by declaring that India should not be governed in India. Practice and principle certainly were never more at variance. If report says true, Lord Halifax has not been content with the mischief he did when in office, but has, in retiring, left a characteristic legacy, a sort of Parthian arrow, in the shape of a memo., defining the authority of the Governor General, and as might be expected from the writer, leaving that high functionary about the amount of authority possessed by a subaltern in a regiment.

A native contemporary has found out that one great good of an address to a retiring Minister is that the Minister's successor can gather hints therefrom. Earl De Grey will, therefore, learn that some natives like India to be governed in England, and he is to frame his line of policy accordingly. On the one side he has the opinion of a few Baboos, on the other that of every European statesman, the lessons of history and the principles, though not the practice, of his predecessor. If he has the strength of mind to forsake the precedents afforded by many of the measures of Sir C. Wood, he may disappoint the expectations of some natives, by no means the most enlightened of their class, he will place our empire in India on a firmer basis, and he will gain for himself a name as a high class statesman.

The *Hurkaru*:—The Board of Revenue has remarked upon the very small number of Covenanted junior Civil Servants who have passed successfully the service examinations, specially by the lower standard. The Board state that they have seen the questions put at the late examination, and as they are very simple, they are surprised that such a small number should be successful. The candidates appeared to be mostly deficient in Revenue subjects, but if the standard works were at all studied, the result would have been far different. The works to be studied are not very numerous. They are comprised chiefly in one manual (Hume's), and the Board consider the junior officers to be blameworthy for their inattention to their studies. No officers can have any legal authority, until they pass the prescribed examination, and as long as they fail, they can be of no use to the State. Taking this view of the case, the Board have directed the Commissioners of Divisions to request the Collectors under whom these junior officers are placed in the Mofussil, to study, to take some more energetic measures to fit their juniors for the offices which they will have to fill in future years. Collectors should allow the young men to prepare simple Revenue cases, and thus habituate them to acquire practically a knowledge of the Revenue Laws of the country.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 8th May, 5-20 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 10d.; rates gradually declining, and rates generally in favour of buyers.
Bengal Cotton 7½d.
Manchester market very depressed; rates gradually declining, and desultory transactions only reported.
7 lb. Shirtings 10s. 9d.
No. 40 Twist 1s. 6d.
Bank discount 8 per cent. The advance is consequent on the demand for gold for remittance to the Continent.
The Redistribution of Seats Bill has been brought before Parliament. Its effect on the constituencies will be as follows:—It disfranchises forty-one boroughs, and by grouping together saves in all forty-nine seats. Twenty-six of these are to be given to the counties; sixteen to boroughs; and seven to Scotland.
An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate Count Bismarck.

LONDON, 9th May, 6-43 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d., market irregular.
Bengal Cotton 7d.
Stock market greatly depressed.
Agra Bank shares 35.
Chartered Mercantile Bank 36.
Asiatic Bank 10.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 13th May.
Steamer *Asia*, from Calcutta, anchored.
Steamer *Donnai* sailed for China.

GALLE, 14th May.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, 13th May.
Steamer *Imperatrice* sailed for Suez.

CALICUT, 13th May.
Steamer *Comorin* sailed for Bombay with *Daphne* in tow.

MADRAS, 14th May.
Steamer *Simla* sailed for Galle.

VIZAGAPATAM, 14th May.
Steamer *Coringa* sailed during last night.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The *Princess Dagmar*, Lewis, master, Bombay to Liverpool, was off St. Helena March 13th.

Mr. Newnham assumed charge of his new appointment as Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court on Friday last.

We learn that the valuable horse *Black Buck*, belonging to Mr. Latham, has been seriously injured by the breaking of the horse-box on the G. I. P. Railway during transit to Narel.

Yesterday a Mahomedan, named Shaik Ibrahim Balla, was fined by Mr. Brown in the sum of ten rupees, on conviction, for assaulting a policeman named Abba Gopall, while in the execution of his duty.

The P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Ottawa*, Captain C. H. Eastley, which leaves this morning for China, carries 1,111½ chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—
For King George's Sound.—Mrs. Blakeman and 2 children.
For Sydney.—Captain Methven.

Mr. Jehanghir Nusserwanji Mody, of the firm of Messrs. N. B. Mody Sons and Company, has made a present of standard works to the Fort Improvement Library. This institution deserves support and encouragement from the public, and it is to be hoped that other gentlemen will follow the example of Mr. Jehanghir.

From Cape papers to hand yesterday, we learn that Her Majesty's frigate *Severn*, Commodore Montressor, put into Simon's Bay for coals on the 18th of March. She experienced bad weather off the coast on the 11th of the same month, in which her main yard and fore topmast were sprung.

We are requested by the Agent of the Asiatic Banking Corporation to state, in reference to a telegram published in another column, from which it appears that the shares of the Corporation were quoted in London at £10, that this quotation refers only to the new shares, on which £10 is paid up, and is thus equivalent to par.

An inquest was held on the 8th instant, and by adjournment yesterday in the Coroner's office, touching the death of a Hindoo labourer named Rowjee Morari. After the examination of several witnesses, the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased died from the effects of injuries on the body, but that there is no evidence before the jury to say by what means and when these injuries were received."

The following programme of music is to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at Colaba, this evening:—
March..........."Linda" ....Kuhner.
Overture........."Les Chaperons Blancs" ...Auber.
Cavatina ......"Hypermnestra"..............Paccini.
Waltz.............."Immortellen"...............Gung'l.
Selection ......"La Favorite" ....Donizetti.
Galop ...."Matrosen" ....Kuhner.

A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on Saturday at the Mazagon Dockyard, concerning the death of a Chinaman, carpenter's mate on board the *Malta*. On the previous day, at 11 o'clock, the deceased and two others were hoisting timber out of the ship's hold and passing it into a cargo boat alongside, and as they were lowering the timber into the cargo boat the deceased got between it and the bulwark and was severely jammed. He died an hour afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held before Dr. Hewlett on Saturday last, on view of the body of one Antone Vizir. The deceased was a gunner on board the ship *Bombay*. On Saturday, at 1 P. M., he was engaged in lowering down fenders from between decks. He suddenly slipped and fell into the hold. He was picked up and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital where he expired shortly after his admission. The Coroner recorded a verdict that the deceased lost his life accidentally from falling into the hold of a ship.

Messrs. William Denny and Brothers launched from their south yard, on the Mersey, last month, a screw steamship of the following dimensions:—Length of keel and forerake, 255 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth to spar-deck, 26½ feet; tonnage, builder's measure, 1284 tons. The vessel, in moving from the ways, was named *Avoca*. Engines of 250 horse-power, on the direct action surface condensation principle, will be supplied by Messrs. Denny and Co. The *Avoca* has been built for the P. and O. Co.

A short time ago, two Hindoos, named respectively Dhondoo Dajee and Sukaram Krishnapa, were tried before Mr. R. T. Mactier, Session Judge of Sattara, for having murdered one Girzapa Sumbajee. The Court convicted the accused persons and sentenced them to be transported for life. Against this conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the prisoners to the Judges of the High Court, who have altered the finding in the case of each of the accused to one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and the sentence to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The number of inquests held by the Coroner in the island of Bombay is greatly on the increase. In 1863-64 there were 179 inquests, in 1864-65, 249, and in the last year 311. At this rate the probability is that the number will have doubled between 1863 and the end of the current year. Notwithstanding the very great increase thus shown in the Coroner's duties, we regret to say that we were misinformed in respect to the pay of the Coroner having been increased; the Indian Government instead of increasing the pay of this official and enlarging his establishment, have actually curtailed the same by refusing any longer to sanction the pay of the Coroner's constable.

Time intervals of messages received up to 8 P. M. yesterday:—From Kurrachee, max. 21 hours 10 minutes, min. 7 hours [illegible] minutes. From Madras, max. 28 hours 19 minutes, min. 26 hours 28 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 6 hours 14 minutes, min. 1 hour 19 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 34 hours 17 minutes, min. 29 hours 0 minutes. Madras, max. 23 hours 19 minutes, min. 26 hours 28 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe 11th May. Oldest dates from United Kingdom, 7th 8th and 9th, and Continent of Europe 8th and 9th May.

We learn that a rather curious circumstance happened to a Bombay gentleman who visited England for the first time last year, and has just returned. Walking through some of the streets in London, and wearing a white hat, the cry got up that he was "Stephens," the Fenian leader. A crowd speedily collected, and as a large reward was at that time being offered for the apprehension of Stephens, it was not without difficulty that his captors reluctantly allowed him his liberty. We hope the white hat will be carefully cherished as an heir loom, and handed down to his children as a memento of the uncomfortable and trying position in which, through wearing it, he was placed by a London mob.

A Hindoo lad, of the age of three years, died suddenly on the afternoon of Saturday last. A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on the same day to enquire into the circumstances connected with the child's death, and from the evidence of the father it appeared, that at 6 o'clock on the morning in question, when he went to his work, the child with its two brothers went with him. In about half an hour he directed them to go home. Immediately after they had gone the eldest boy came back and said that the deceased was very ill. The father went home and found the child in its mother's arms; the jaw was locked, and his limbs became stiff. He died within five minutes. The jury returned a verdict that "the deceased died from an epileptic seizure."

The G. I. P. Railway have made arrangements for the accommodation of passengers travelling to and from the Bombay stations, whereby ticket porters are provided for the purpose of carrying passengers' luggage to and from the hotels or to private houses. There is a regular scale of charges according to weight of the packages and the distance they are to be conveyed. Each authorised porter is to wear a brass numbered badge, and will also have to carry with him a tariff of charges and produce the same if called upon. For the purpose of keeping a check on these people, a register of them will be kept at the stations, and any complaints made to the station-master, will meet with prompt attention. Persons employing the porters are advised to take their number when handing their packages to them.

Suicide.—On Saturday last an inquest was held at the Morgue, before Dr. Hewlett, touching the death of a halalcore named Dilluna Juga. It appeared from the evidence of the daughter of the deceased, that she last saw him alive and well on the morning in question at 7 o'clock, when he was sitting on his bed after taking his breakfast. About half an hour afterwards, while she was cooking rice in an inner room, she heard a noise and came out to see what was the matter, when to her astonishment she saw the deceased with his throat cut and bleeding profusely, and holding a razor with its blade open in his right hand. The girl thereupon raised an alarm. The deceased had been suffering from dysentery for the last twelve months. He was put into a buggy and sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but died on the road.
Verdict.—"That the deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor."

We have received information of an extensive and daring robbery which was committed on Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Drury and Goode, contractors at the Frere Land and Reclamation Company's works at Sewree. An iron safe was broken open, evidently by main force; and money to the amount of Rs. 1,429 was extracted from it. In attempting to open an inner drawer of the safe, where an additional sum of Rs. 800 in notes was deposited, the thieves had broken the handle and thus failed in their object. The office had been left in charge of a European, who, it seems, went to Bombay in company with two other Europeans in the employment of Messrs. Drury and Goode; and on their return they opened the door of the office to let out some fowls which they heard making a noise inside, and then found the safe thrown down and broken open. Two European labourers, who have absconded, are suspected, it is said, of having had a share in the robbery; and numerous arrests have been made by the police.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 6th May 1866.

OPEN 702¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	63,239	11	8
Merchandize...	"	1,40,191	2	8
Electric Telegraph	"	683	6	0
Earth &c. Trains	"	10,622	0	6
Total	Rs...	2,19,736	4	10

APPROACH OF THE S. W. MONSOON.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port,
Bombay, 14th May.

In consequence of the near approach of the S. W. Monsoon, the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port begs to draw the attention of the Captains of Vessels in Port, to para. 2, clause 1, and also to clauses 3 and 7, of the amended Port Rules.

"Clause 1 Para. 2.—A vessel working out of Harbour, if not clear of it at sunset, will anchor. In the S. W. Monsoon both anchors and cables are to be kept clear should they be required, and the sheet cable to be bent to the anchor."

"Clause 3.—All vessels have their flying jib-booms riggged in; and shall, when ordered by the Master Attendant, rig in their jib and driver booms, and strike their masts or yards, and any signals made from the Dockyard Sheer Flagstaff, directing the striking of mast of yards, or the rigging in of booms, shall be considered to be orders, and obeyed as such."

"Clause 7.—All vessels within the port of Bombay will moor and unmoor according to the orders of the Master Attendant or the Harbour Master, and shall keep a clear hawse."

Should any vessel require to be removed, a written application to that effect must be sent to this office without delay, in order that the same may be done before the bad weather sets in, which is usually expected late in May or early in June.

The bad weather signal is No. 1 Marryatt's Code at Dockyard Sheer Flagstaff.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Latitude 18° 53' 30" North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866. Date.	Movement in 24 hours. Miles.	Wind. General Direction.	Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. °	Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day. °	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 3parts.)	Relative Humidity of Air.	Dew point. °	Wet Bulb Thermometer. °	Temperature of the Air. °	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr. inches
May 7th.	136·1	S. S. W.; S. W.; S.; S. W.	79·0	88·8	3·2	0·767	72·5	75·5	83·2	29.745
" 8th.	115·8	W. S. W.; W.; S. W.; W.	77·2	88·3	2·0	·747	70·2	74·0	83·1	.753
" 9th.	108·2	W.; S. W.; W.; N. W.	77·5	88·4	1·8	·702	70·8	74·0	82·1	.730
" 10th.	145·0	W. N. W.; W.; N. W.; N. W.	77·0	87·4	2·1	·747	72·8	75·3	81·7	.730
" 11th.	165·0	N. W.; W.; W. N. W.; N. W.	77·0	87·0	1·3	·781	74·1	76·2	81·7	.709
" 12th.	119·8	N. W.; W.; N. W.	77·9	87·5	1·7	·749	72·9	75·3	81·8	.754

(Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.)

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held in its Library Rooms on Thursday the 10th instant, at 4 P. M.

Present—M. Stovell, Esq., M. D., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

Members.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, C.S.; The Hon'ble George Foggo; Dadoba Pandurung, Esq.; James Taylor, Esq.; Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.; Surgeon Major William Collum; J. A. Sassoon, Esq.; Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Esq.; A. H. Louis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Captain G. F. Henry; and M. Kane, Esq., M.A., M. D., *Officiating Honorary Secretary*.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Members Elected.—Bulwuntraw Venayek Shastri, Esq.; Surgeon William Davey, Medical Storekeeper, Bombay; E. Gaddum, Esq., partner in the firm of Messrs. Gaddum & Co.; D. Robertson, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bombay; F. C. Marval, Esq.; and George Crawford, Esq.

Members Proposed.—Charles Curling, Esq., Assistant Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Francis Mathew, Esq., seconded by David Richmond, Esq., and Surgeon A. M. Rogers, Acting Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, by M. Stovell, Esq., M. D., seconded by W. Dymock, Esq., B. A.

Presents to the Library.

1. Bombay Presidency, Irrigation Projects for the Tank of Ekrookh, near Sholapoor, with a map and plans. Presented by Bombay Government.
2. Day's Fishes of the Malabar Coast.
Do. do. do.
3. Madras Government, proceedings of the Revenue Department, 12th March 1866.
Do. do. do.
4. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India (Palæontologia Indica) Vol. III. Parts 7, 10, to 13.
Do. do. do.
5. Sadlier's Diary of a Journey across Arabia.
Do. do. do.
6. Wilson's Works, Vol. V.
Do. do.
7. Tasmania and adjacent Islands, 1859, Map of. Presented by Col. Crawford.
8. O Chronista de Tessuary, Periodico Mensal. Redactor J. H. da Cunha Rivara, No. 4, Abril, 1866. Presented by the Editor.
9. Report of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution for the year 1865. Pht. Presented by the Institution.
10. Asiatic Society of Bengal, proceedings of the Nos. 1 & 2, for January and February, 1866. Presented by the Society.
11. Murdoch's classified catalogue of Tamil Printed Books, with introductory notices, 8vo. Presented by the Madras Christian Vernacular Education Society;

and a few presents of pamphlets from the University of Christiania, Norway.

Dr. Kane, *Officiating Honorary Secretary*, then read the following original communication on the Pehlvi inscriptions from Kanheri, by E. W. West, Esq.:—

"The recent disappearance of the solitary Brahman, who has resided at the Kanheri caves for more than eighteen years, has re-opened for European inspection the cave he occupied (No. 66 on the general plan of the caves*) in which a Pehlvi inscription was discovered by Dr. Bhau Daji about five years ago.

"The Brahman's house was built in front of the cave, the verandah of which was closed with doors, so as to form an inner chamber of the house. The house was abandoned more than six months ago, the doors being left unlocked, and some recent visitors have not taken the trouble to close the doors after inspecting the cave.

"Inside the house, but outside the cave, is one of the usual covered tanks, under a recess in the right hand side wall of the court of the cave; and on the left hand wall of this recess, the Pehlvi inscription No. 1, is faintly cut upon a tolerably smooth panel. It consists of thirteen vertical lines, and the letters are indistinct in some places, especially in the first line, which is even with the front of the recess and is much decayed.

"This inscription is awkwardly situated, as it can be conveniently read only by a person standing within the recess and facing outwards. Assuming, however, that vertical lines were necessary, and admitting that the left hand wall of the recess was the preferable one, on account of its being more in view than the other, the inscription could not have been easily written with the right hand, except by a person standing in the position just mentioned as necessary for reading it.

"Inscription No. 2 is from a sculptured stone in the Society's Museum, brought from the sculptured tope at Kanheri, and which is figured in Plate II. fig. 9, page 120, of vol. 6, of the Society's Journal. This inscription has been faintly cut on a smooth surface, between two groups of sculpture; but most of the surface has crumbled away, leaving just sufficient remnants of the inscription to prove that it was in the Pehlvi character and in seven or eight vertical lines to be read downwards.

"Inscription No. 3 is from a fragment of stone moulding from the same tope, and was figured in Plate III. page 120 of vol. 6 of the Society's Journal, when it was assumed to be Arabic, but (as was shortly afterwards pointed out by a Parsee gentleman) is clearly in the Pehlvi character. It is lightly cut upon a smooth surface and can be distinctly read, the stone having had no more letters inscribed upon it than those copied.

"Some member of the Society, acquainted with the Pehlvi language, will probably be able to furnish the Society with a translation, or explanation, of the first and third of these inscriptions. The word *Anhuma* (the Pehlvi equivalent for Hormuzd) appears to occur in the last line of the first inscription; and the first line of the third inscription might perhaps be read *Shanat Siraz*, 'the year 300,' but I suspect that the lines of this inscription originally extended over some other stone, now missing; or it is possible that the four lines of No. 3 might be read as the commencement of the last four lines of No. 2.

"Perhaps the contents of these inscriptions may explain how Pehlvi writing came to be used in connection with Buddhist monuments at Kanheri. The reason for writing in vertical (instead of horizontal) lines is not very obvious, as none of these three inscriptions is in a situation to require vertical writing, and they would all be more easily read if written horizontally.

"5th May 1866."

Dr. Kane, *Officiating Honorary Secretary*, also read the following letter:—

"James Taylor, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, B. B. Asiatic Society.

"Dear Sir,—I submitted to the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Steins, the copies of the inscriptions on the Dutch tombs at Surat and Ahmedabad, and he has been good enough to furnish a verbatim translation of them, which I send together with the copies.

"With regard to some of the inscriptions, which were almost unintelligible he has re-written them, supplied missing letters, and given the translation in an adjacent column.

"Dr. Steins informs me that he believes that upon a proper representation being made to the Minister of Colonies at the Hague, accompanied with an estimate of the repairs, the necessary funds will be supplied by the Dutch Government.—I have, &c.,
"27th April, 1866. R. A. Dallas."

Proposed by James Taylor, Esq., seconded by Dr. Stovell, *Vice-President* of the Society:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. E. W. West for the interesting communication which has just been read, and that the Secretary be farther instructed to convey to Messrs. E. and A. West, on the occasion of their departure from Bombay, the high sense this meeting entertains of their services to the Society in the numerous contributions they have made to the Journal during the period of their residence in Western India, and that a complete set of the Society's Journal be presented in recognition thereof."

Proposed by Dr. Stovell, seconded by Dr. Kane, *Officiating Honorary Secretary*:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Right Rev. Dr. Steins, for his kind services in deciphering the inscriptions on the Dutch tombs at Surat."

Proposed by Dr. Stovell, seconded by James Taylor, Esq:—"That the cordial thanks of the Society be given to Dr. Kane for his efficient services as Officiating Honorary Secretary for the past four months."

It was proposed, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, "That James Taylor, Esq., should officiate as Honorary Secretary on the occasion of the departure of Dr. Kane and until the return of Dr. Birdwood to Bombay."

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the Library, and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday, the 14th June next.

* Society's Journal, vol. 6, page 9.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14th May.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

A number of persons in about a dozen different cases were charged with various petty offences, such as being drunk and disorderly, bathing in public tanks, disorderly behaviour, &c.; and fined from four annas to three rupees.

Theft.—Kin Sena, a hawker of sweetmeat, was charged with stealing a silver wristlet and other ornaments, of the value of Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 3 in cash, from the pocket of one Roopa Dewa. The prosecutor and the prisoner arrived the day before yesterday at the Byculla railway station in the same carriage from Tanna. The prisoner sat near him. From the station they walked home together, as they lived near each other at Colaba. On reaching his house, the prosecutor missed from his pocket the ornaments, which he had seen safe therein at the Byculla station. He suspected the prisoner who did not make his appearance for two days. On the third day he went to the prisoner's house with a policeman, who asked him about the ornaments. The prisoner at first denied all knowledge of them, but when the policeman expressed his intention to take him before a European constable, he confessed the theft, took out the ornaments from a box, and gave them to the sepoy. The prosecutor at once identified them, and said he had received them from a debtor at Tanna, in satisfaction of the debt due to him.

The prisoner had no witnesses to call, and had nothing to say in his defence.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months.

Theft.—Sumboo Wittoo was charged with stealing a pair of silver armlets, worth Rs. 50, the property of a woman named Luxmee. The prosecutrix lives with her husband near the stables attached to the Grant Buildings, Colaba. At noon, on Saturday last, a lady came to see her husband's master, and the prisoner brought her carriage near the stables. At that time the prosecutrix had occasion to go out and took out her armlets to put on her person. She could not easily put them on her arms, and, therefore, concealing them between a box and pot, she went out. On her returning home at 1 P. M., she missed the ornaments and made a report of her loss to a policeman. The prisoner, who was away from the place for some time, returned to the garry, when the prosecutrix pointed him out as the person whom she suspected. On being apprehended, he denied the accusation made against him; but afterwards admitted the theft, and pointed out the ornaments at the house of a Portuguese woman at Dhobie Talao with whom he had kept them, telling her that he would take them away in a short time.

His Worship, upon the evidence adduced, convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to the House of Correction for three months.

Assault.—Alexander Rogers, a seaman of the British ship *Kusrovie*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting Mr. George H. Roberts, the chief officer, and Philip de Souza, a cook on board the ship.

Mr. George H. Roberts, the chief officer, stated that he saw the defendant striking the captain's cook, Philip, yesterday afternoon, on board the ship. Witness saw one blow given, and went to interfere, whereupon the defendant pushed him and aimed a blow at him. He avoided it, but the defendant's fist, however, touched his neck. The cook, Philip, was also examined; but the evidence, in His Worship's opinion, being insufficient to establish the offence, the defendant was ordered to be discharged.

Refusing Duty.—William Hannibal and James Mooney, seamen of the British ship *Elizabeth Fry*, were charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the ship. They pleaded guilty.

Captain Herbert Bentley, master of the ship, said the prisoners were articled seamen and were sent to jail for a week for disobedience of orders. Yesterday morning they returned on board, and this morning they again refused to work.

When asked by the magistrate to return to their duty, the prisoners flatly refused to do so. They were, therefore, sentenced to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for two weeks each.

A like Offence.—Solomon Jacob, a seaman of the ship *Annot Lyle*, was charged with refusing to do duty on board the ship, and pleaded guilty. He refused to go to work, although advised by the magistrate, in the presence of the captain; and was, therefore, sentenced to be imprisoned for a week with hard labour in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—14th May.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

An old Offender.—Mahomed Wully was placed at the bar, charged with having been found after sunset loitering in a gully, he being a reputed thief, and not giving any satisfactory account of himself. The accused was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the County Gaol.

Resisting the Police.—Majoolla Nujullee was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Bhickoo Balajee, police constable No. 46, while in the execution of his duty. On the afternoon of Sunday last the complainant went into the house of one Mahomed in Memonwara Street to make enquiry about a theft. The prisoner was suspected. He stopped him, when the prisoner seized him by the throat and threw him down.

The prisoner called no witnesses, but accused the policeman of having assaulted him.

His Worship convicted the offender and fined him five rupees.

Theft.—Nana Sudoo was charged with stealing a piece of woolen cloth, of the value of Rs. 1-8, the property of the G. I. P. Railway. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to receive nine stripes.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 9th May 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs)

The Queen vs. Timma Moodkapa.

Murder.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum, before Charles P. H. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge, Timma Moodkapa, who was committed for trial by E. H. Little, Esq., Magistrate F. P., was charged under Section 302 of the Penal Code with murder of one Tippowa. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

On the morning of Sunday, the 10th December, 1865, whilst one Fakira was at the Goankope gate, his niece, Bussee, came running to him and reported that the prisoner Timma had cut with a sword her aunt Tippowa. Fakira and other people in the chowree and in the neighbourhood ran to the spot indicated, where they found Tippowa lying with three severe sabre cuts, one extending from right lip across the cheek to the neck, a second on the neck, and a third on the shoulder. Tippowa was speechless when Fakira arrived, and died in his arms almost immediately afterwards. Apparently but two persons were eye-witnesses of the offence, and these two persons are children. The girl, Bussee, is a remarkably intelligent child, and gave her evidence in a clear and convincing manner. The girl Tippee is a mere baby, perhaps rather under six years of age. She did not exhibit any of the shyness described by the Magistrate, and both these children were minutely questioned, and in no way contradicted each other; on the contrary they confirm each detail in a way they could not have been tutored into doing as their statement prove. Bussee says she was walking in line with her aunt when Timma came up from behind and struck her with a sword on the face when she immediately fell, that then Timma delivered the two cuts on the neck and shoulder, Bussee went crying to the village in the manner described by Fakira. The girl, Tippee, who was at a threshing-floor in the neighbouring field, confirms Bussee's statement. With regard to the other witnesses nothing can be clearer than that they saw the accused running away, and that they failed to a rest him owing to the start he had gained, and the thickness of the jungle on the hills to which he fled; and though these witnesses did not depose as clearly before the Magistrate, there was nothing in their manner to lead the Court to form an opinion unfavourable to their veracity; but whether they really saw the accused fleeing as described is of no real moment, the guilt of the accused necessarily depending on the reliance to be placed upon the evidence of Bussee and Tippee. Hunma, a brother of the prisoner, deposes that on the morning of the murder, the prisoner came to the chowree and took down the sword which was suspended therein, and that he did not interfere as it was Sunday, the usual hunting day, and he thought the accused intended to go hunting. This sword is before the Court, and it is the one restored by the accused in the manner described by the policeman Godoo. Hunma also gives the only reason assignable, for Timma's conduct, namely, that he had been keeping Tippowa for several years, and that she left his protection about a year ago. The prisoner accuses his brother of hostility towards him, but saving the unusual energy displayed by him in searching for his missing brother, the Court sees no cause for giving credence to his accusation. Timma says he went hunting alone, an assertion which needs no remark, nor does he call a single witness to prove that he was at his field during the time the search for him was going on. The activity of shetshundees in pursuing him is in evidence, and satisfactorily disproves this statement. Again the accused states he was only four days absent, whereas it is proved that he did not give himself up until a month after the murder. For the above reasons the Court, concurring with the assessors, finds the prisoner guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, killing of one Tippowa, and that he has thereby committed the offence of calpable homicide amounting to murder under Section 302 of the Penal Code, and the Court directs that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead. This sentence is subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Resolution of the High Court.—The Court, declining to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner, sentences him to be transported for life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IMPUDENT PARSEE NEWS-VENDOR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I hand you the following correspondence, that the public may know, through your paper, the amount of impertinence they are liable to by dealing with the Parsee who has succeeded to the business of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall. When I addressed the following letter to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, I was not aware that the business had changed hands:
12th May 1866.

Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall,
Gentlemen,—I have not yet received my papers, though the Mail has been in 24 hours: I am put to this inconvenience every Mail. I shall feel obliged by your returning me the balance due to me on the advance I have paid for the papers, and I will in future get them elsewhere.
Yours obediently,
J. W. Reeve.

My own letter was returned to me written across as follows:—

Dear Sir,—I cannot afford to keep a sepoy for each subscriber, you must wait till your turn comes—if you wish to go elsewhere you are at liberty—as for returning you the balance is not the case—you are in debt to me.—Yours truly, Hormusjee Sorabjee,
Successor, Chesson and Woodhall.

In answer to this, I wrote the following:—
12th May 1866.

Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee,
Sir,—I have just received your impertinent letter, the contents of which show me that you are as ignorant of common civility as you are of your own accounts. I have again to request that you will return me the balance due on the advance I have paid, or I shall take measures to recover it.—Yours obediently, J. W. Reeve.

In reply to this, I received the following on a half sheet of dirty paper:—

No advance was ever made to the undersigned by Mr. Reeve, consequently no refund can be made. Mr. Reeve may proceed to the High Court or Chancery Court if he likes.
Hormusjee Sorabjee.

I went to the shop this morning and saw Mr. Chesson, who very civilly looked into my account and found that there was a balance due to me on the advance I had paid, which the Parsee refunded to me. I think you will agree with me that the Parsee's impertinence, to say the least of it, was very uncalled for.—Yours obediently,
Bombay, 14th May. J. W. Reeve.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents)

UMBALLA.

There is little enough to write about here in Umballa. All animated nature has flown to Simla or Kussowlie, and a wretched few are thus made uneasy to join in the flight, not that the climate is bad, but simply our amusement is gone, and the station looks deserted. We have just taken to punkahs, and the thermometer is 83° in closed rooms: nights fairly cool. Last evening a heavy thunderstorm passed over us, and made everything in the vegetable and tree line look pleasantly fresh and green.

The 31st Regiment, from Bhootan, arrived a week since very weak in strength, and I hear most of the officers go home on sick certificate. The relieved regiment of Punjaub Sikhs marched at once for Gwalior: it will be warm work for it *en route*. The Governor General gives a large ball at Peterhoff on the Queen's birth-day. Croquet at Simla governs the empire, nothing else is played, done, or talked off, it has superseded riding, and the light brigades, which used to sweep the roads, and were the terror of nurse-maids, and *jhanpanees*, are things of the past.

RAJCOTE, 10th May.

The weather continues excessively hot, and the north westerly winds blow very strongly as in some manner to damage fruit-trees and huts. Cholera has abated somewhat, but the reason is not obvious, for the town continues in the same filthy state as it always did. Perhaps the great diminution in the quantity of water and other melons, with which the bazaars used to be glutted, has something to do with the decrease of the epidemic.

The detachments of H. M.'s 16th Regiment N. I., now in the districts on field service, have, with the exception of a full company under command of Lieutenant Simpson, been ordered into head-quarters, not because there is no more work for them, but on account of the weather being unfavourable for operations on the part of the Waghers.

A rather strange decision was passed the other day by one of the Political Assistants in a bribery case that was tried by him. The facts are briefly as follows:—A "Bhyad," or shareholder, of a village had a case in dispute before the Agency officials, concerning two beegas of land, which is equal to two-thirds of an acre. One Jeya Shunker, a Naghur Brahmin, and an employé in the Agency, charged the said "Bhyad" with having offered him a bribe of Rs. 300 in order to secure his influence for the favourable disposal of the dispute. This Naghur's statement was supported by a single witness only, namely, a Puttawalla, subordinate to him, and through whom he alleged the bribe was offered. Another witness, a Grassia, called by the prosecutor, declared that he knew nothing of the case, and in spite of such insufficient evidence, the "Bhyad" was found guilty of having offered a bribe and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, which, as he had not the means to do, he submitted to suffer incarceration with hard labour for a month. The Grassia witness was next put on trial for perjury, found guilty, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. A word or two of remark, and I am done. If, as the Naghur stated, the "Bhyad" offered him a bribe of Rs. 300 in a dispute about land scarcely worth Rs. 200, it seems strange that he, when fined in the amount of Rs. 100, could not muster that sum, and consented to submit to such degradation as imprisonment, when, it is well known, that a Rajpoot of his class, would sacri-

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fice any sum of money to disgrace. Again, who is the Naghur Jeya Shunker's witness? One of his own peons, a menial, whose word should have been received with very great caution; and why was the Grassia witness punished? There was no proof of perjury against him. He simply stated, on examination, that he knew nothing of the case upon which he was called to give evidence, which does not amount to perjury.

BARODA, 12th May.

A European connected with the railway had a very nasty accident here a few days ago, owing to great carelessness in the management of a gun. Poor fellow! He probably had not had much experience of firearms, and is, I fear, injured for life. The gun appears to have been loaded with shot and capped: but, wishing to try a bullet, the owner endeavoured to ram one down. Unfortunately it stuck fast half way, and he, to facilitate driving it home, took the barrel off the stock. In the process of hammering at the ball, the cap was struck against the floor, and exploded. The gun burst, and the bullet went through the holder's hand, while some of the shot lodged in his side, and a piece of the barrel struck his foot. I fear that he will lose the right hand and one toe. Trying to use bullets with fowling-pieces is a common source of accident to those who know but little about guns; for they imagine that the inside of the barrel is a perfect cylinder, and that, if the bullet enter the muzzle, it ought to be easily pushed down to the breech. This is not the case. The largest part of the barrel is at the breech, and it gradually contracts in the form of a hollow truncated cone for a distance varying from about fourteen to eighteen inches, according to the theory of the maker. From this point the barrel is gradually "relieved" or enlarged to the muzzle. The object of this is to make the gun shoot well, and expensive guns are tried at an iron plate and relieved more or less, till they make a good pattern.

We have no ice yet, and do not seem likely to have any, under the present regimé. Arrangements are being made for a supply from Bombay during the rains, now that the machine has turned out a failure. I hear that the manager states that the great difficulty is to *get the water cold enough*.

Mr. Jansen, the artist, is now here, and will exhibit his portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales in the course of the week. His Highness the Guicowar seems to be considered the Mæcænas of the fine arts, and I hope Mr. Jansen will be pleased with his visit. He can hardly expect that the monarch should wish to be painted again, after the elaborate effort of Mr. Rainford.

Your article of the 11th, on the superiority of health enjoyed by the married European soldiers, receives a curious confirmation from the state of the detachment of Artillery here. Two-thirds of them are married, and I am told that the hospital has been quite empty for three months.

Everybody, nearly, in the station has taken to using Gazogenes, and capital things they are, cheaper than the ordinary sodawater, and far better. A gentleman said the other day that he had seen seven of them burst, but Rogers's appear to stand very well, and at his shop the materials can be bought in bottles, making quite as good stuff as the Gazogene powders advertised by Soundy, keeping better, being slightly less expensive. It is all humbug, though, about the machine holding as much as six sodawater bottles; it holds as much as four only. Excuse this very stupid and uneventful letter. Baroda is just now utterly stagnant, and of thorns men do not gather figs, or as the Hindoostanee proverb puts it *suari ke kan se reshm ki thaili na banjai*. Farewell.

BENGAL.

The sickness among Horses.—The uncertain and boisterous weather we have had of late, is said to have had a serious effect upon the health of most horses in Calcutta, and that scarcely a stable is free from the distemper. We understand that the nature of the disease is purely local, and that careful treatment will speedily result in a cure.—*Englishman, May* 8.

We learn that the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals in Cuttack has proceeded to Mohurbhunge, to investigate a dreadful dacoity case, which was perpetrated there, a house having been plundered of valuable property, and several of the inmates burnt to death.—*Id.*

We are informed that, in consequence of the advancing power of Russia and the frequent oppressions of the Tunganis, the Chiefs of Kutan, Yarkund, and the adjoining countries, have again solicited the assistance of the British Government. We have not as yet learnt what reply has been given to them by the Viceroy.—*Id.*

Simla, *May 2nd*.—I am sorry to have to mention an accident which was nearly proving fatal to Mr. G. Wagentrieber and one of his children, an hour or two ago, and which ought to be a warning to young sportsmen against using their guns in a populous and well-wooded station. A young gentleman, the nephew of an officer residing here, was out about 2 o'clock on the road, below Mr. W.'s residence, looking for a chance of bringing down an eagle; and seeing one soaring above, he fired; and Mr. W., who was in the verandah, playing with his child, received the ball in the right side of his chest, through which it passed out below the left shoulder blade, not touching the lungs, I am told. The wound, I am glad to hear, is pronounced not dangerous, but the child had a very providential escape, the bullet having passed close to its head. I may have further particulars to-morrow.—*Id.*

We learn from Bombay that the Government of that Presidency has cordially accepted the proposal of the Government of India, to depute Colonel Crommelin, R. E., Inspector General of Military Works, to report on the barracks in that Presidency. The Government of Bombay are anxious to have Colonel Crommelin with them as soon as possible. Now we think it very inconsiderate conduct to ask the worthy gentleman to leave his cool retreat in Simla even for the laudable purpose of seeing whether barracks are built on the standard plan or not!—*Hurkaru, May* 8.

A narrow Escape.—During the thunder-storm of Friday last, the electric fluid caused some damage to the house of Mr. Cox, residing at No. 11, Theatre Road. The fluid had entered from the roof of the third floor, penetrated through all the storeys, and made its way through the foundation. The alarm caused by the unwelcome visitor, may in the language of a penny-a-liner, be better imagined than described. Had the fluid came down from the centre of the building, many lives would have been lost, as Mr. Cox and some members of his family were seated in the hall at the time. With the exception of making a clean hole through the ceilling and the two floors, no further damage was done.—*Id.*

It is said that the Superintendents of the Calcutta Police, are in a regular state of consternation, in consequence of an anonymous letter having been sent in to the Deputy Commissioner by an individual signing himself a "man of Police." The letter contained some very serious charges against certain officers of the force. The Deputy Commissioner appeared to have paid some attention to the letter, inasmuch as he had caused a notice to be posted, offering a reward of Rs. 500 to the writer if he would come forward and establish the charges he had so indiscriminately made. The writer, however, not having been tempted by the reward, the Deputy Commissioner at the solicitation of the Superintendents, has given up the letter, in order that his subordinates might be able to trace the writer who, no doubt when found, will be drawn over the coals if he fail to substantiate the charges made by him.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Railway Accident.—It is not an uncommon thing on the Madras Railway for trains to run over pot-sleepers and chairs, and thereby cause serious damage both to engine and train. Such accidents as these generally happen in the evening or at night. We reported one that occurred to the 7-15 East Train on the 7th of February last, and we are now informed that a similar accident occurred to the 7 a. m. West Passenger Train from Madras to Coimbatore on the night of the 3rd instant. It would appear that the train whilst approaching the 258th mile, received a severe shock which damaged the Guard Iron and the flange of a wheel of the engine. The train was immediately stopped, and a search made for the obstruction on the line; it being dark, however, nothing could be found till the following morning, when four pot-sleepers and chairs were discovered to be keyed on to the rails. There is no doubt but this has been done by some malicious person or persons for the purpose of throwing a train off the line. It has hitherto been found difficult to trace out the miscreants, but the practise of allowing police officers to patrol the line at nights for supervising the watchmen employed, as was originally done should, we think, be still persevered in. It is between Tripatore and Coimbatore where the supervision of the police seems to be most required.—*Times, May* 9.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

(*From the Pioneer, May* 4.)

The following translation from a Russian newspaper will, we are sure, prove interesting to many of our readers. The gentleman to whose kindness we are indebted for it, remarks that, considering the extreme frankness of its tone, it may, at first sight, seem strange that it was allowed to pass by the Censor, but thinks the explanation to be that the Russians make simply no account whatever of English opinion:—

A century hence, Russia will, in all human probability, be the great power of the world; for she possesses every inherent quality necessary to ensure this position to herself in the future.

National youth has an enormous intrinsic value, and in entering the lists with the great kingdoms of Europe in a struggle for place, this advantage will be always undeniably on her side. When England and other nations will gradually be becoming worn out and exhausted with the burden and heat of the day, and fast approaching the evening of their greatness, Russia will be lordly in her prime. The great empires of the day have reached the height of their strength and glory; and they must sooner or later inevitably decline from the same causes which gradually led to the fall of Ancient Rome. Symptoms of this are already manifest. France has perhaps greater youth and vigour than England, but France is now rejoicing in the freshness of a sort of second summer, which gives a temporary vitality to a nation, which without this impetus, would certainly be already growing grey. But what is the youth or vitality of any European people compared to a young giant like Russia just emerging from the tutelage of school-days, and growing into manhood? There is no Indian summer *here*; the whole nation is bounding with life and energy, and as we glower into the word's future, we can see only the colossal proportions of this great empire towering over all the kingdoms of the West, and completely overshadowing the East. Everything is in unison to bring about this result. The army of Russia, powerful now, could be increased to an almost unlimited extent. The population of Russia is proved by accurate statistics to be increasing in a far larger proportion than the population of any other country, and were even this ratio to be doubled or trebled, there would still be room enough, and to spare, for us all. No need of emigration to carry away our surplus numbers, and raise up formidable foes or rebellious children when we have such ample space on our own soil for the expansion of our people. The religious fervour with which the whole race is so deeply imbued from prince to peasant, will be always another powerful weapon in the hands of Russia. Their earnest devotion will lead the soldiers of the Czar to do anything; dare anything, and endure every thing; and it is exactly this religious enthusiasm which makes their gradual approach towards India dangerous to Great Britain. We read much in the English papers of the *Russians in Central Asia*, but we doubt whether the real source of danger from this near neighbourhood has been yet fully understood by the English. It is not their old alarm of a *Russian invasion*; it is simply that Russia could make use of her strong position close to the borders of the Anglo Indian Empire to bring pressure to bear upon the English at home, when the question of the mastry of Constantinople is again brought before Europe. Russia will never give up the idea of planting the Cross over the Mosque of St. Sophia. She was worsted before, but then Christianity itself was allied with the Crescent against the Cross; but now let this question be raised again, let England incline to the Turks as she did in 1853; then Russia will just lay her finger upon India, and point to the armies ready to pour into the British dominions there. This is the real point of the whole question. Russia is a civilized power, and does not care to command this road to India with any ambitious idea of wresting their possessions from the English for the mere sake of conquest. She will only keep this as a reserved argument to force the British to retire from the Council Chamber of the Sultan; and if she cannot persuade them to join her in the Holy War, she can at least insist on their remaining passive in the struggle. That a very few years will see the establishment of a Russian Court at Bokhara is more than probable, and at this Court every Independent Native State, in Hindoostan, will of course have its own ambassadors. The world will then see the diminished importance of England in the East, and be able to value justly the strength of her Government in India, the size of her army there, and the defences of her frontiers.

AN ALLEGED LIBEL.

(*From the Madras Times, May* 9.)

In our issue of Friday last we took occasion to criticise the qualifications of Mr. James Shaw for the office of Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, of this Presidency, to which he was appointed on the 24th ultimo. "We have nothing whatever to say against Mr. Shaw as an amiable member of Madras society for upwards of a quarter of a century," but though allowing that "as a lady's doctor he is beyond praise," we argued that the fact of his having spent the majority of his years of service in civil employ disqualified him to a certain extent for the military medical control of the Madras Army. We asserted that "no one will presume for a moment to say that in the matter of merit the services of Mr. Shaw are superior to those of some of his subordinates," that his career had been "insignificant," and that he is "peculiarly unfitted for the appointment on account of the hastiness of his temper, his quickness to form and act on prejudices, and his inability to sympathise with the troubles of ill-paid subordinates." We regretted that he had failed "to keep himself *au courant* with medical science, and that he is disposed to discredit the importance, if not even to discourage the acquisition of knowledge, of which he is painfully ignorant." These are the salient points of the article which refer directly to Mr. Shaw individually. On the day following its publication, we received the following letter from Mr. Shaw's Solicitors:—

Madras, 5th May, 1866.

Mr. J. J. Craen,
Publisher of the Madras Times.

Sir,—We are instructed by Mr. Shaw, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to call upon you to give up the name of the author of the article which appeared in your issue of yesterday in reference to our client, and also the name of any person who may have furnished the writer of the article with materials for the purpose.

We are instructed at the same time to inform you that if you neglect to comply with this application forth with proceedings will be adopted against you in respect of such article without further notice.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
Shaw and Alldritt.

To which we instructed our Solicitors to reply as follows:—

High Court House, 5th May, 1866.

Dear Sirs,—The Editor of the *Madras Times* has placed in our hands your letter of this day's date to the address of Mr. J. J. Crean, the publisher of that paper, at present temporarily absent from Madras, and has instructed us to reply to it.

With the request contained in your letter now under acknowledgment, he instructs us to say that there cannot be any compliance. Much as he regrets that anything contained in the article to which your client, Dr. Shaw, has taken exception should have given that gentleman any annoyance, he fails to detect in the article, anything other than a fair critique upon him in his public official capacity.

Such a critique he considers it was fairly open to any newspaper to make, and he feels that having made it it would be undignified and improper to divulge what you require from the publisher. We remain, yours truly,

Boyson, Brockman and Prichard.

Messrs. Shaw and Alldritt.

We are now threatened with legal proceedings either under the Criminal or the Civil Code, and it becomes incumbent on us, in our own interests as well as in the interest of journalism in this country, to endeavour, so far as we can, to avert an ordeal which we have no wish to pass through. We feel confident that the public at large will approve of our determination not to surrender the name of any person or persons who may have written, dictated, or instigated the article, in whole or in part, to which Mr. Shaw has taken objection. Were it once conceded that a publisher of a newspaper is bound thus to betray confidence, there would be an end to all newspapers, and from being critics of passing events Editors would be reduced to the position of advertisement-sheet superintendents. England owes her pre-eminent greatness to many causes, but it has been invariably asserted by men of mark of this 19th Century, that chiefly to her free Press, is she indebted for her present influence and liberty. Newspapers, if they are to serve any useful purpose at all, besides affording a good advertising medium, are compelled at times to say anything rather than smooth things, and scarcely a mail arrives, but brings one or more issues of the London journals in which we find articles condemning, official appointments on the ground of the disqualification of the parties favoured. Now it is Lord Russell whose weakness of action, or whose decaying powers are unmercifully criticised, or Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Disraeli come under castigation for alleged political obliquities. Though the State is served by men of all kinds of temperament conceivable, though the newspapers are frequently not only hypercritical but positively abusive, and though the circulation of such journals is world-wide, no man of any position has ventured to come forward within the last twenty years, so far as we are aware, to claim damages for an alleged defamation of character. And the reason is this, not that the persons assailed would not often willingly punish the critics, nor that journals at home invariably keep within the limits of fair newspaper criticism, but because the public are convinced that the liberty the Press enjoys is the palladium of social safety. Let a newspaper descend to low, unfair, personal abuse, let it prostitute its influence for the sake of gratifying the private malice of its proprietors or conductors, and the public at large take the remedy into their own hands and discontinue to support it, when it soon falls to pieces.

What is, and what is not, legitimate newspaper criticism are questions which, in this country especially, are very difficult to define, but judging from the action that the Principal Inspector General has thought fit to take regarding our Friday's article, we presume that in his opinion we exceeded the limits of journalistic propriety. As regards private pique or malice, we may as well at once anticipate a surmise, by asserting that it did not in the very least actuate the writer, who is a stranger to Mr. Shaw; but it is quite possible that in listening to statements made in various parts of the country by persons who regret Mr. Shaw's appointment, he may have unconsciously imbibed a feeling of distrust which is not warranted by the circumstances of the case. The Principal Inspector General and the public at large must accept our assurance that the article was written in good faith, in the interests of no one man in particular, but in that of the medical service at large. Necessarily we cannot in the absence of further information of the Principal Inspector General's attainments that we possessed on Friday last, form an opinion of the extent to which we have most unintentionally misrepresented him; that must remain a question for each medical officer who has been brought into contact with Mr. Shaw, to decide for himself. We do not lay claim to infallibility, the sources of information that are open to us may be muddy and brackish, and we may have thrown the glare of an electric light on defects which are more than counterbalanced by the virtues in the back ground which have been kept out of view. If such is the case it will afford us pleasure to set Mr. Shaw right with our readers by giving prominent insertion to the opinions of his qualification for his present office, formed from a standing point opposite to that on which we are placed. We feel sure, however, that in such a matter as his public character, Mr. Shaw is too old and valued a servant of the Madras Government to deem it necessary to resort to law in order to prove his possession of the qualifications which the Government has given him credit for. Though he has spent nearly thirty years in India, Mr. Shaw cannot, we would believe, be inclined to be less tolerant of newspaper criticism than Sir James Gibson, the Director General of the Medical Department of Her Majesty's forces, whose performance of public duty is criticised in an article from the London *Spectator* which is reprinted on the opposite page. We trust, therefore, that Mr. Shaw will accept in the friendly spirit in which it is offered the expression of regret contained in our Solicitors' letter.

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA, No. XVI

From Captain Torthorwold to his Brother in England.

NOWSHERA, 2nd May 1866.

(*From the Pioneer, May* 9.)

Dear Jack,—After reading my description of the charming spot where I now live and move, and have my being, you are struck with astonishment that any same person can willingly pass his life in the land of barbaric pearl and gold, and you opine that English poverty is far preferable to Eastern opulence. Well, it may be so in civil life, though I doubt it; but, to my mind, the military profession, as carried on now-a-days in the British Isles, is utterly and completely unbearable by men of limited means, whilst those who are in affluent circumstances are, in my opinion, perfectly insane to voluntarily undergo the manifold discomforts and pretty annoyances that make up the life of a soldier at home. Nowshera is, certainly, a horrible spot to live in,—in fact about the vilest station in India,—but I really think it will bear favourable comparison with Aldershot—that cheerful, mirth-inspiring camp, where each regiment has to pass two out of its five years' English service. The scenery here is not beautiful to be sure, but still decidedly more picturesque than the black, dusty, roiling plains that there stretch away from the huts in all directions, far as the eye can reach. Here our society is limited and purely military; there exactly the same here the heat for three or four months is excessive; there the huts during the summer time are so unbearable that even the most salamander-like warriors have to sit outside under the shade of their own roof-trees: here there is a great want of amusement; there it is equally unknown, and here and there men's minds vegetate with a like luxuriousness. But, mark our advantages; for six months in the year we enjoy as perfect a climate as there is in the world, instead of dense fog, incessant rain, leaden skies, and bitter cold, we have but a moderate amount of work even in the cold weather. Instead of being worked to death with parades and brigade-drills, we can go out shooting, whither we choose and without a license, instead of being compelled to ask permission of the owners of land. And lastly, we have enough pay to meet all requirements without being forced to practise such a severe economy as is absolutely necessary in England, unless a man has large private means. But, perhaps, you say, that at Aldershot a man can always get away on two or three days' leave, and take a "header" into the delights of London life? Granted, my boy, but not unless he has plenty of spare cash, for those trips to town are by no means inexpensive, as I have often found to my cost, when returning by the "cold-meat train" on Sunday night, without enough silver in my pocket to defray the hire of a Hansom from Farnborough Station to the North Camp. The truth is, that Aldershot and Nowshera are alike hateful to gods and men, and the only pleasant rememberance connected with them is that of leaving such penal settlements for ever.

But I think that there is a good deal of nonsense in the universal condemnation of India and things Indian that is so rife in the service, and I imagine that this fashion of abusing the country has originated, not so much in its actual demerits, as in our belief that such hostile criticism will lead others to suppose that our own lives in England have always been one incessant round of pleasure and enjoyment, free from all care and trouble. To go home on a year or two's leave, with a pocketful of money, and nothing in the world to do but to invent new amusements, is, undoubtedly, far preferable to shouldering arms in India; but, I maintain, that, for poor men in the army, service out here is more enjoyable than in England, whilst those who are rich are, in my humble opinion, very great fools to serve at all in any land. The two countries alike have their respective merits and demerits: England has society in the fullest sense of the term, plenty of varied amusements, a great notion of comfort, and a natural capability for the production of choice viands; but India excels in freedom from conventionality, in good fellowship, in privacy of life, and in a dearth of cares and responsibilities; and whilst in the former country consumption, diptheria, neuralgia, and pretty spinsters are dangerous to mankind, in the latter we suffer from cholera, dysentery, fever, and the propinquity of grass-widows. However, in all lands under the sun, from Behring's Straits to Botany Bay, the truest philosophy is that which teaches us to enjoy the indigenous pleasures by which we are surrounded, limiting our ambition to gaining them in their entirety, and banishing all vain regrets at the loss of other especial delights which have flown out of our reach.

Talking of grumbling reminds me of those insatiable, never-to-be-satisfied cormorants, the medical officers of the army, who are the veriest grievance-mongers in the world, and the most greedy, believing, as they do, that each boon granted them is a good and sufficient reason for demanding more. What they profess to want now, I don't know,—probably an increase of rank, or a new style of head dress, or an earlier retirement on an increased pension, or a right to drill the men, or the power of trying their commanding officers by court martial; but what they really desire and hope for, is an increase of pay, and I find that I should be very much pleased if I were granted that boon also. But have they, or I, any right to ask for such a thing? Did we not, on entering the service, make a contract with the nation, that, for certain considerations, we would perform certain duties, and have we not received those considerations? If Dr. Stump petitions for more pay, why should not Ensign Lathdo the same? Five shillings and three-pence per diem is all that the nation has covenanted to pay that ardent young warrior, and after paying his messing expenses, and the wear and tear of his gorgeous clothing, he is lucky if he has the odd three pence in his pocket to pay for a pint of beer. But, has he any right to complain that the work cannot be done for the money after entering into the contract for its performance of his own free will and consent? Of course, if the nation finds that it cannot get skilled medical men at the present rates, it is wise and right to raise them up to the market price, but, for the sake of common honesty, don't let us have any more howling on the part of men who enjoy already all that they are entitled to, and many of whom have received more than their just due ever since the last enhancement of the pay of medical officers. As for that balderdash that finds vent into the columns of the Penny Press, and even on one or two occasions in the pages of *Punch*, about the Medical Officers being condemned and despised by their combatant brethren, all I have to say is, that it is utterly false, and I feel sure that all the Regimental Surgeons and their Assistants in the service would agree with me in saying so. If Dr. Stump and Ensign Lath are gentlemen, they get on equally well with their brother-officers; if they are not, if they display the cloven hoof of rowdyism, they are naturally avoided by their comrades, as they would be even if the bluest of blue blood-flowed in their veins.

The other day I was conversing with an old gentleman who happened to be passing through this station, a quiet, steady, reputable patriarch, filled with honours and years, and I was set a-marvelling by the unctuously merry way in which he kept on hinting—with many a waggish shake of the head—that he, like Justice Shallow, had in his youth spent many mad days, and that, with Falstaff, he had heard the chimes at night full many times and oft. Now I have often noticed this peculiar hankering of elderly and respectable gentlemen for the fame of having been sad-rakes and *roues* in their salad days, and this ambition has always struck me as being remarkably odd, seeing that though present pleasure sometimes leads a man into excess, yet the remembrance of it is generally accompanied with the pain of shame. Then how comes it that, when youth has become so far remote as to be almost forgotten, elderly men of good character should find delight in resuscitating those deeds that they performed when the hot blood was coursing through their now quiet veins, and when the mad tingle of their new-born vitality drove them into wild, restless ways? I think of them, as wicked old Falstaff did of Shallow, that they are humbugs all together; that their youthful follies were never performed; that they feel no shame in narrating these peccadilloes, because they are merely imaginary; that never having been wild in reality, they think that it must be something to be proud of; and that in fact, as Sir John puts it, —"Lord, lord, how subject we old men are to this vice of lying!"

What little things crop up now and then, in every land and every clime, to bring back sweet remembrances of those childish days which, as now seen through the dark vista of long years, appear to have been so very pleasant! Walking into the lower hills one evening lately, I came upon bank after bank of deliciously scented cowslips, and as I lay amongst them, inhaling their fragrant breath, a cuckoo in the distance sounded his mournfully sweet note—that note which appears to me like the last deep drawn sigh of one who has toiled in vain and gone to rest for ever. Then there floated up on my memory visions of far-off days, when I, a sickly lad, would wander through the shady lanes and mossy orchards of sunny Devon, communing, in a wondering way, with my childish self, and marvelling at what lay behind that great ridge of rolling downs and sharp, grotesque Tors that bounded the distant horizon. And then I remembered the school at the top of that steep hill, and the dear old Rector, our Schoolmaster, and his honnie, blithe, blue-eyed daughter with whom I was deeply in love—although she was twenty, and I but ten—and my particularly schoolmate who always had such enormous pies and cakes sent to him weekly, and the furtive pleasures of stealing apples, and the glories of the "tuck shop" up in the village! But, just as I got so far in my reminiscences, a vision of a strong arm wielding a thick cane, of smarting hands, of a bruised back, of a head aching over extra tasks, and of very small mugs of very small beer, utterly disenchanted me with the delights of childhood, and I begin to think that they, too, are delusions of the past.

Thine,
TOM TORTHORWOLD.

THE CHURCH IN NATAL.

(*From the Cape Argus, March* 15.)

In Natal, ecclesiastical matters have taken up more than their share of space in the public prints during the month. Another rare and sad instance of priestly intolerance has occurred there. The victim in this case is the Rev. A. Tonnesen, an ordained minister of the Church of England, and a man very much respected by those who know him for his unobtrusive excellence. He has, however, in the eyes of Bishop Gray and his Vicar-General, Dean Green, one fault, and that is irredeemable. He has ever consistently refused to ignore the position of Colenso as the legally recognized and constituted Bishop of the Church of England in that colony. So far from withholding recognition of one whom he regards as his lawful head, Mr. Tonnesen, ever since the Bishop's return has obeyed his orders, and acknowledged openly his functions. For so doing, his ministerial services were declined by a small European community for whom he gratuitously officiated, and he has latterly been in Maritzburg, reading the Church prayers, and otherwise assisting Bishop Colenso according to the orders of the latter. These acts of obedience have, however, brought down upon him the full force of the Vicar-General's wrath. Mr. Tonnesen receives a stipend from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. That body has declared that engagement with one of its missionaries "be terminable by the Society at any earlier time (than three years), for reasons to be approved by the Bishop or other ecclesiastical authority." Its local affairs are also managed by a committee, consisting of Dean Green, Archdeacons Gubb and Fearne, and Messrs. Anderson and Turnbull. Dean Green, however, without, we hear, reference to the Committee, informed Mr. Tonnesen that he must consider his engagement with the Society at an end from that date, and draw no more than that month's salary. To this letter Mr. Tonnesen replied by asking under what authority this arbitrary and summary proceeding was done. The reply was characteristic, as well extraordinary, being merely a string of vague generalities about the necessity of implicit and literal belief in the Bible, and the impossibility of any communion betwixt Dr. Colenso and his adherents and the faithful. Not satisfied with this reply, Mr. Tonnesen addressed another letter to the Dean, in reply to which he was informed that he (Mr. Tonnesen) has ceased to have any claim upon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, because his engagement closed with them on the 31st December 1865. The months notice to quit was simply an act of grace on his (the Dean's) part as he had reasons entirely his own for wishing to pay him his salary for the month of January. Mr. Tonnesen makes a telling reply to this letter. He brings clearly home to the Dean that in his first letter his dismissal was directly ascribed to his reading prayers in the Cathedral and his rebellion against the excommunication. He fairly fixes on him the charge of covering his first proceedings with a disingenuous afterthought. He still presses for information, but the Dean, instead of giving it, writes a letter memorable even amongst ecclesiastical epistles. He invites the glories of martyrdom for speaking against Cæsar, and proceeds in the following sublime strain: "The science and learning we are bidden to trust to, and by which the Scriptures are condemned, is but very small. Were it vastly greater, it could not be compared with the knowledge of Him whose intelligence ranks, perhaps, next to omniscience. Yet the intellect of Satan has not protected him from—perhaps tempted him to—his undying hatred to God and holiness. Fallen spirits may use their subtile intellect to cavil at and condemn the Bible, whilst in Heaven we believe it read with inaffable love and deepest adoration. This the Church also seeks to do—from the other it recoils."

The *Natal Mercury* says:—"From questions put to candidates, it seems likely that the relative rights of the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Natal will come before the Legislative Council in the form of a Bill, transferring all Church property from the trusteeship of the Bishop of Cape Town to that of the Bishop of Natal for the time being. The Church Defence Association has extended itself to Maritzburg, where a branch of its body has been established. A petition to Convocation is being signed under its auspices, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to report—1. Whether the Bishop of Natal, in his published works, has exceeded his legal liberties; and 2. Whether the proceedings of the Bishop of Cape Town and the clergy acting under his orders, are not acts of schism and betrayal of trust, tending to disqualify them from holding any longer office and emoluments in the Church of England. It is understood that the Bishop of Natal has reported the proceedings of Dean Green, acting in the above matter as "Vicar-General of the Bishop of Cape Town," to the local Government, and represented that such conduct disqualifies him (the Dean) from holding office under Her Majesty.'

DOCTOR NORMAN O'BARONY IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

(*Specially Reported for the Glasgow Herald.*)

It has been known to the public for some weeks past that arrangements were being privately made to force on an action of judicial separation between Dr. Norman O'Barony, of Glasgow, and his wife—the illustrious lady so well known in Scotland by her *nom de guerre* of "Ecclesia Scota." These proceedings were avowedly taken at the instance of the lady herself; but a general impression prevailed from the first that she was instigated thereto by some of the trustees of her estate, more particularly Dr. Auldhill, of Ayr, Mr. Maccarow, of Glencampsy, and others. The examination of witnesses which was conducted privately, commenced on Wednesday morning; when the pursuer, in presence of the Commissioner appointed by the Lord Ordinary for the purpose gave her oath, *de calumnia*, as follows:—

"At Glasgow, on the 4th day of April, 1866, in presence of the Commissioner appointed by the Lord Ordinary —Compeared the pursuer ('Ecclesia Scota'), who being solemnly sworn and examined, *de calum mia*, depones,— That she has just cause to insist in the present action of judicial separation against the defender, Dr. O'Barony, her husband, because he has been guilty (1) of flirting openly and in a scandalous manner with other females; further, of slighting and roughly handing the pursuer, his wife, to the peril of her life and limb; and finally, of violating the terms of the marriage-contract. All which is truth, as the pursuer shall answer, &c.

Signed by the
Pursuer and the Commissioner.

Dr. Gavin Wheeshman appeared for the pursuer, and Dr. Park for the trustees. Mr. Heekirk Burns and Mr. Tron Macgregor for the defender.

The case for the pursuer was stated as follows:—That she had been married before to General Sir Early Orthodocks a widower, who, at his death, left her with the charge of a large family, the issue of his previous marriage. That on the occasion of her marriage, in 1838, with the defender, Dr. O'Barony, a contract had been duly signed and attested, in terms of which he, the said Dr. Barony, became entitled to portion of pursuer's state, on condition of his protecting, supporting, and maintaining the family aforesaid, which defender, by signing the contract, pledged himself to do. This pledge, so far as pursuer was aware, Dr. O'Barony had faithfully fulfilled for nearly 30 years, during which time he and she had lived together as man and wife on most affectionate terms. In or about the year 1862 a change began to take place in his conduct, and while continuing to profess the utmost attachment to pursuer he began openly and in a shameful manner to go about gallivanting with young ladies belonging to the Latitudinarian family, and to show himself, in places of public resort, with Miss Deane Stanley, Miss Charlotte Kingsley, of Cambridge, and other females of exceedingly doubtful character. He began also to treat some of his own family, and the personal friends of the pursuer, with marked disrespect, because, as it turned out, they were objects of dislike to some of the parties referred to. In the year 1864, he violently assaulted a blood relation of her own, a son of General Assemblie's, who had been employed by that gentleman for many years (since 1790) in keeping poachers out of the establishment preserves. On the same occasion he had knocked down one of the gamekeepers, James Corncraik by name who attempted to interfere. At length in the month of November last, the defender, in direct violation of the marriage-contract, by which he was bound, as aforesaid, to protect and maintain the children, took, one of the boys of the family (Decalogue *qua* Decalogue by name), to whom the pursuer was devotedly attached, and after abusing him before her face turned him out of the house. She and some of the servants had attempted to interfere, but the defender ordered her to stand back, and struck two of the servants, knocking them down. One of them (Mary Jamieson) had carried about a black eye ever since. The pursuer had lived since then in a state of constant apprehension, not knowing what would come next. On these grounds, by advice of her agents, she appealed for a decree of separation from her husband, *a mensa et thoro*, with restitution of property.

Witnesses were then called in support of the allegations made in the libel.

Catherine Freebody deponed—I am a spinster, resident in Strathbogie. I know the defender. I have been acquainted with him for years. I consider him a person of very doubtful character.

By Dr. Wheeshman—Has anything ever come under your own observation to lead you to form that opinion of him?—Yes.

You allude to something you saw at Bona-Verba?—I allude to that.

It was here explained to the Commissioner that Bona-Verba was a large estate on the Borders, which the defender had leased for several years, and where he had a shooting-box.

Examination resumed—Describe to the Court what you saw.

Witness—I was staying in that vicinity in the spring of 1864. I was frequently in the grounds. They are open to the public at a charge of six pence a month. I went in for the purpose of looking after some young people, friends of mine, who were in the habit of strolling through the grounds, and I was anxious about them.

By the Commissioner—I was anxious, because the place was coming to have a bad name. It was sometimes left open on the Sabbath, and suspicious looking characters were often to be seen in the grounds. I mean persons who wore moustaches, and spoke with a foreign accent.

Examination resumed—I was in the grounds one day, and was going past the ruins of the monastery that stands in the wood behind the house, when I heard the sound of two persons laughing and talking in an undertone near me, I went forward a few steps and saw Dr. O'Barony and Miss Charlotte Kingsley. They were standing close together, and she was leaning on his arm. When I came upon them they seemed to be talking about the monastery; and I heard Miss Kingsley say, "Fine fellows those monks were, Norman, for all that's been said against them—weren't they?"

By the Commissioner—She said "Norman." I heard her distinctly. I am ready to swear that it was not "Doctor," but "Norman."

Examination resumed—When Miss Kingsley said "Weren't they," she looked up into Dr. O'Barony's face. He said, smiling, "Well, my dear, suppose they were?" Then the two laughed, and the Doctor kissed her, and they went away.

By the Commissioner—You saw the defender kiss Miss Kingsley?—Yes, distinctly. Did Miss Kingsley not struggle, or scream, or otherwise resist this familiarity?—Not at all; on the contrary she seemed to me to hold up her face in order to give the defender every facility. But after he had kissed her, she shook her curls at him, and gave him a playful tap with her riding-switch, and said, "O, you wicked fellow, what would your wife say if she saw this?"

Cross-examined by Mr Tron Macgregor—When Miss Kingsley said, "What would your wife say if she saw this," did Dr. O'Barony make any reply?—Yes, he said she would't care. Be kind enough to tell us exactly what words he used.—He said, "O, my wife knows all about it. She doesn't care."

The Commissioner—What was that? I did not catch the words.

Mr. Tron Macgregor (in a loud voice)—She says that when Miss Kingsley used the words, "What would your wife say if she saw this?" the Doctor replied, "O, my wife knows all about it. She doesn't care."

Examination resumed—There were several other ladies staying at Bona-Verba about the same time, were there not?—Yes, Miss Thorold, Miss J. M. Ludlow, and a number of the young ladies, and some of them not so young, belonging to the Latitudinarian family. Did you ever see anything that you considered objectionable in the defender's intercourse with them?—I did, repeatedly. I have seen him walking about in broad daylight with Miss Deane Stanley. Another time I found him in a summer-house with Miss Thorold on one knee and Miss J. M. Ludlow on the other. He had an arm round the waist of each, and just as I came up, I saw him wink to Miss Ludlow. There could be no mistake. I saw him distinctly wink to her with his left eye. When he saw me he said, "Hollo, Katie." He seemed to feel no shame. He is in the way of cal'ing me Katie. He makes very free with everybody. I said to him, "This is a pretty way for a married man to be carrying on." He only laughed and said, "Come, don't look sour. Sit down if you can find a place. We are going to get a song from Miss Ludlow about sisterhoods." I said, "No, I prefer being elsewhere."

The next witness called was Inspector James Bigg, who deponed—I hold the rank of Inspector in the Protestant Police. It is my duty to watch the avenues to the Romish district, and report persons seen coming out or going in. I know Dr. O'Barony, the defender. I have frequently seen him walking in Liberality Street. That street has a lane at each end running down to Vatican Court, which is a disreputable place, and is in the heart of the Romish district. On one occasion, when I was watching the defender, I saw him turn down one of the lanes, and followed him. He looked about him a good deal. I saw him stop and speak to a woman very notorious in the district, who is known as the Scarlet Woman, on account of the colour of her clothes. I went up to defender and asked him what he was doing there. He said he had come to see how the City Improvement Bill would affect this quarter. I said that was very likely. He pretended not to know what I meant, and went on saying that he was a great advocate for open spaces and wide streets, and it would be a blessing if the streets in this quarter could be made as wide as they were in the Protestant districts, though, even there, some of them were narrow enough. It was his opinion that the one I stayed in would be improved by a little widening. I told him to shut up—to stop his nonsense—that I was not so easily gammoned. He said, "What nonsense?" I told him to beware. I have spoken to Captain Wylie and several officers of the force about him. They look upon him as a suspicious character.

The witness then proceeded to describe another circumstance that had confirmed his suspicions. He had been on the watch one night near St. Columba Church, in Hope Street, when he overheard the defender talking confidentially to some people in the street, and telling one of them to fetch him some person he called Piob More. He declared that her voice was the sweetest music he ever heard; that no one could touch his heart like her; and that there was no one in the world that he loved half so well (he witness) had not been able to ascertain who this person was, but from the way in which defender and his companions spoke he suspected that it was a Highland girl connected with some singing saloon. He had heard them call her Pypes and Piob More indifferently, but did not know which, if either, was her proper name.

The counsel for the pursuer then proceeded to the proof of the other charges in the libel—to wit, that the defender had roughly handled his wife and had violated his marriage-contract.

After the contract had been produced and sworn to, Jacob Standards was called, and deponed—I am related to the pursuer by marriage. I am a native of Westminster; but I have a large farm on the pursuer's estate, where I now reside. I was appointed one of the guardians for the children. Decalogue *qua* Decalogue was the second boy. I was present at the signing of the contract, and spoke to Dr. O'Barony about the children. I told him he would have to give them protection and support. He said he understood that perfectly, and that he meant to treat them as if they had been his own. Up till quite recently the defender and I have been on the best of terms. He stayed at what was called the Big House. I was often there, and had my own rooms. Of late he has been less cordial, in consequence of some differences we had about the children. He had complained of Decalogue *qua* Decalogue being a great annoyance on Sundays, and I had stood up for the boy. Defender also brought persons to the house who showed disrespect to me and to some of the family. I refer especially to a Mr. Tulloch, of St. Andrews. Mr. Tulloch was exceedingly rude to me one day, before a number of students who were at the house; said he had been over my farm and found everything in a backward state, and if he was proprietor he would make me quit. I found afterwards that he had said the same thing to the pursuer (Ecclesia Scota), and had been recommending a friend of his own, Mr. More, of Ellbo-Room, in my stead. I remember the evening of Thursday the 16th of November last. I was staying at the Big House, and was busy in my own apartment, when I heard the sound of quarrelling and struggling in the school-room. I went downstairs, and met Dr. O'Barony in the lobby leading Decalogue by the cuff of the neck to the door. I asked him what he was doing. He said I should see immediately. He then opened the front door and put the boy out. I demanded to know what right he had to do that. Mr. Tulloch, who was standing at the drawing room door, said, "Out with him too, Doctor, Turn him out." I told Mr. Tulloch not to speak too loud, or somebody might be turned out that least expected it. I then went to the school-room, and found Ecclesia there. She was standing behind the door weeping. She said that she and the servants had interfered on behalf of the boy, but Doctor had ordered her back, and had struck one of the servants, Jamieson, a dreadful blow on the eye.

Cross examined by Mr. Macgregor.—Did Dr. O'Barony come back to the school-room while you were there?—He did. What did he say or do when he saw his wife crying?—He seemed distressed like, and said "My dear, don't cry. It is for your good that I have turned him out,"—or words to that effect.

By the Commissioner—He said it was for her good he had turned the boy out?—He did.

Cross-examination resumed—Did you hear him say that if he had been rude to her, he was sorry for it, he did not mean it, and she must not take it to heart?—Yes, I believe he did say something like that. Did he seem sorry when he heard that he had hurt the servant, Mary Jamieson, on the eye?—I do not remember if he seemed sorry; but he said "O, poor Jamieson!" and went to the kitchen where she was, and told her to apply cold water. He afterwards sent her some homœopathic medicine.

Mary Jamieson, who made her appearance with her eye still discoloured, stated that on the day in question she heard an uproar in the school-room, and went in and found the Doctor and Decalogue *qua* Decalogue struggling together, and her mistress trying to separate them. She heard the Doctor order mistress to stand back. She thought he added "or it will be worse for you." She would not swear to this, but thought he used these words She ran forward and seized the Doctor by the hair, but he gave her a blow on the eye and knocked her down. She was very fond of Decalogue. He was the best behaved lad she ever knew.

Miss Dulcinea Macduff, the governess, was next called, and corroborated the evidence of the previous witness in regard to the assault. The admitted, however, on cross-examination, that the lad himself was partly to blame, from the manner in which he conducted himself on Sundays. He was constantly interfering with the servants when dinner was being prepared, and in various other ways interfered with the comfort of the family. Naturally he was a very fine lad, but he had been spoiled by his nurses.

The rest of the evidence given by the governess related to the origin of the disturbance. It appears that one of the servants wanted to go to Edinburgh on Sunday by the railway to see her sick mother, but Decalogue *qua* Decalogue went down to the kitchen, said he wouldn't allow her, and used threatening language. Witness had heard Dr. O'Barony express his intention of speaking to the servants on the subject himself, as it was the rule of the house that there should be as little Sunday travelling as possible. When he heard, however, on the Thursday evening, that Decalogue *qua* Decalogue had been interfering with the servants on his own responsibility, he was irritated, and went into the school-room and gave him a severe rebuke. The boy spoke back, and said he had more right in the house than the Doctor had. That was how the quarrel arose.

Eliza Qualm, one of the maids, was next examined, and said she was not in the room when the assault took place, but she heard the noise. She did not hear the defender tell mistress to stand back or it would be worse for her, but she found mistress afterwards in the dressing-room crying, and thought she looked scared-like. Witness believed she had been terrified for the Doctor ever since. One night (she could not remember the date, but it was in March last) she had been awakened out of her sleep by a cry. She slept in the next room to her mistress, and it was her duty to attend her during the night, if needed. When witness heard the cry she started up in bed and listened. The first thing she heard was a gasp, and then she heard her mistress exclaim, "O, don't kill me, don't!"

By the Commissioner—Dr. O'Barony was away from home that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macgregor—Had your mistress taken any supper before she went to bed?—Yes, she had a cutlet.

Anything more?—She had a Welsh rabbit, I think. I know she had cutlet, because Dr. Auldhill, of Ayr, was at supper with her, and when she had finished one cutlet he said she had better have another, for if the cattle plague went on as it was doing they wouldn't have cutlets long.

Did she take another?—Yes, Dr. Auldhill helped her to another.

You were waiting at table, I believe?—Yes.

Was there much conversation between Dr. Auldhill and your mistress?—There was a good deal.

Was there any reference made in the course of their conversation to the affair of the 16th of November?— Yes, it was all about that.

Tell us what they said about it, as far as you remember.

I remember Dr. Auldhill asking a number of questions about it, and then he shook his head and said he didn't like it, and there was no saying what the Doctor might do next. He asked her if she wasn't afraid—for the man who would treat a boy like Decalogue as Dr. O'Barony had done, was quite fit to lay his hands on his wife if he found her in his way. Doctors were dangerous persons to have to do with. Had she read the Pritchard trial? Mistress started and said, "Oh, Doctor, don't speak of that;" and just then Dr. Auldhill's cab came, and he left. My Mistress went to bed immediately after.

Mrs. Pawky Macauley was then called. This witness was taking her place with alacrity, when the agent for the defender rose and objected. He said that since this person's name had been put upon the list, circumstances had transpired of such a kind, he thought, as should render her inadmissible as a witness in a case like the present, where it was of so much importance that the evidence should be of a reliable character. These circumstances he would describe. Mrs. Macauley kept a small eating-house in Review Lane, with a mangling machine in the back premises, by which means she had long earned a decent livelihood. Recently, however, having remarked the great success of Councillor Macauley's cooking depot, which, as the Commissioner was aware, was now one of the greatest institutions in the city, she had taken advantage of the accidental identity of her name with the Councillor's, and painted upon the little window of her shop—"Macauley's Cooking Depot." The consequence was that country people passing down the lane had been heard to say—"O, Macauley's Cooking Depot; come, we shall get a first-rate dinner here for fourpence-halfpenny;" and had only found out after going in and paying their money, and getting almost nothing for it, that it was a different Macauley altogether. All this came out in the Police Court, before which she had been brought up last week, on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences. He (Mr. Tron Macgregor) held that the evidence of an individual like this ought not to be received.

Pursuer's counsel, however, contended that as Mrs. Macauley kept a place for cooking, she had a perfect right to call it a cooking depot; and that her own name being Macauley her cooking depot was of necessity Macauley's Cooking Depot. She had, therefore, done nothing to impeach her integrity as a witness.

The Commissioner adhered to this view of the case. If there were any people foolish enough to be taken in by so transparent a sham as the learned counsel for the defender had described, they deserved to pay for their stupidity. He accordingly ruled that Mrs. Macauley's evidence be taken.

It was to the effect that on the night of the 16th of November last, on her way home with some clothes from the mangle, she was passing Dr. O'Barony's house, when she saw the door thrown open, and a lad, whom she afterwards identified as Decalogue *qua* Decalogue, thrust out into the street. Dr. O'Barony was standing in the door way. She heard him say something about burying the boy alive. She would not swear that he said "alive," but she (witness) believed him quite capable of murdering the boy first and burying him alive afterwards. She knew quite well what she was saying. She sometimes did mangling for that house, and she knew its ways.

Examination resumed—I spoke to the lad. He said his father had told him he was never to show face in the house again. I asked him had he any friends to go to? He said yes, but he didn't know where to find them. I told him Dr. O'Barony was a brute, and he (Decalogue *qua* Decalogue) should go away to the Foundling Hospital, and ask for Mistress Gibson, the nurse, and say I had sent him, and she would look after him and get Dr. O'Barony taken up. This would be about eight o'clock.

Jemima Gibson was then called, and deponed—I am nurse in the Foundling Hospital. I take charge of babies that have been deserted by their parents. I remember the night of November the 16th. I was heating myself at the fire, when one of the women told me there was a lad at the door asking for me. I went and found it was one of the boys from the Big House—Decalogue *qua* Decalogue. I knew him very well. He said his stepfather (Dr. O'Barony) had turned him out; and that Mrs. Macauley had told him to come here. He showed me bruizes on his head and arms. He said the Doctor had been beating him. His nose was bleeding. He had evidently been barbarously used. It is my opinion that if I had not taken him in he would have died from cold and loss of blood. I spoke to the Board next day to get the matter put into the hands of the police. The chairman, Mr. Buchanan, got the Board to wait till they should see whether the trustees would take the matter up. It is the way with Mr. Buchanan. He always goes contrary.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burns—You were once employed as a nurse at the Big House?—I was. But were dismissed?—No, I was not dismissed. I left of my own accord. I could not put up with the way Colonel Stait went on. [It was explained to the Commissioner that Col. Stait was one of the trustees.] He was constantly coming into the nursery, and poking his nose into things that he had no business with. He might be one of the trustees, but he had no business to interfere in household matters.

This closed the case for the pursuer, and the Court adjourned.

Case for the Defender.

Yesterday morning the case was resumed, when some excitement was caused by the appearance in person of the illustrious lady at whose instance this action had been raised. She bowed to the Commissioner, and took the seat which had been placed for her on his left. She was closely veiled, so that the expression of her countenance was not seen; but it was evidently from her whole manner that she was a good deal agitated. A number of the trustees were also present. Order having been called,

Mr. Tron Macgregor rose and submitted, on behalf of the defender, that the libel was false. It would be shown that the defender had never, either by his conduct to other ladies or by his treatment of the pursuer, given any just ground for the present action. Defender, in anticipation of statutory law, would himself be submitted to examination. In regard to the third allegation, it was admitted that the boy Decalogue *qua* Decalogue had been turned out of the house; but it would be shown that said boy had no right to be counted one of the family—that he was not, as pursuer supposed, a son of Sir Early Orthodocks at all and therefore could not come within the terms of the marriage contract which the defender had signed.

This announcement produced a sensation amongst the legal gentlemen present, and seemed to take the pursuer and her counsel by surprise.

The defender (Dr. O'Barony) was then called forward and examined—He was married to the pursuer in 1838. He was, and continued to be, deeply attached to her. Believed she was attached to him and that she would never have raised this action but for the absurd notions which some of the trustees had been putting into her head. They made her fancy something wrong in things that nobody else could see the least harm in. If he took a stroll with a friend, or stepped in to take a tumbler of toddy with his friend Dr. Hessy, they made her believe that he was deserting her. If he shook hands with a female cousin, they lifted up their hands and looked horrified, and made her fancy that he must be unfaithful to her. He believed they had advised her to put blinders on him: and he thought if he was to be forbidden to recognise amiability and intelligence in any one except his own wife, that this would become necessary.

Cross-examined by Dr. Wheeshman—He had been civil to the Scarlet Woman; nothing more. He thought it best to be civil to everybody. If the Scarlet Woman were less abused, and more kindly dealt with, believed something might be made of her.

Defender was then questioned about the Latitudinarians. He admitted that he was on terms of intimacy with the family. He knew Miss Thorold and Miss Ludlow. He had often strolled about Bona-Verba with them. He remembered being in the summer-house with them one evening, and Miss Freebody, of Strathbogie, coming up. Had the young ladies on his knees. There was only a seat for one in the summer-house; he had taken that seat himself, and offered his knees to the ladies, and so made seats for all three. He remembered flattering himself at the time on the ingenuity of the arrangement.

Cross-examined by Dr. Wheeshman—If he had his arms round their waists, it must have been to keep them from falling. He had no recollection of winking to Miss Ludlow; but if he did, it was owing to a peculiar nervous irritation in his left eyelid that had troubled him all his life, and was in the family.

Examination resumed—Knew Miss Charlotte Kingsley well. Thought her a very handsome girl. Did not remember kissing her in the wood behind the house, but if he kissed her at all, might kiss her in the wood as well as anywhere else. Would not deny that he had kissed Miss Kingsley frequently. He could not say how often. I would depend on the number of opportunities. He could not see, for the life of him, what harm there was in kissing a young lady, if she had no objections. Kissing was an ancient and a scriptural practice. The same thing was done every day and never thought anything of.

Witnesses were called to establish this point.

Miss W. C. Smyths, of Glasgow, who wore a thick veil, and was very shy and reserved, was examined first. She spoke in a low and modest tone, but was understood to say that she thought kissing was a quite right and proper thing in itself; that she liked a kiss very well herself when nobody was looking; but that she was watched so closely by her aunt, Miss Gibson, who was an old maid, and had peculiar notions on the subject, that her personal experience was not large.

Jupiter Tonens Quilfillan, of Dundee, was called, and deponed that he was a manufacturer of distant thunder, and supplied that article to most of the Church-court meetings. He was acquainted with all the usages of society, and saw nothing wrong in defender kissing Miss Kingsley, if she liked it. He (witness) made a point of kissing all the clever women he met, whether they liked it or not. He thought it right to show a good example to the world, and he looked with contempt and abhorrence upon this movement on the part of the pursuer, or rather on the part of her trustees, as a mischievous attempt to repress by tyrannical interference, the natural and proper intercourse of congenial spirits.

Mr. Liturgy Lee, of Edinburgh, gave evidence to the same effect. He stated, further, that at a conversazione given by the public press in Edinburgh two years before, he had seen Ecclesia Scota herself, the pursuer in this case, flirting with a married gentleman of the name of Bishop Wordisworth, and indulging freely in all the innocent familiarities with which Dr. O'Barony was now charged. Also that he had been witness, he could not tell how often, to the flirtations that had been going on for a twelvemonth now before the eyes of all Scotland between two Dissenting relatives of Ecclesia Scota's, whose names he need not mention. Flirtation was quite the fashion. He had done a little in that way himself with Mrs. Formes, of the Episcopal Church and found it very refreshing.

Defender's counsel then proceeded to rebut the remaining charges. Witnesses were called, who testified to the uniform kindness with which Ecclesia Scota had been treated by her husband, and to the zeal with which he had devoted himself to improving the condition of her tenantry. He had made the lands over which the marriage contract gave him control the richest and most beautiful part of her estate—making it contrast, the evidence showed, with the farms of some of these who were pushing on the present action against him.

Dr. O'Barony was then recalled and examined in regard to the contract. He admitted that it bound him to give protection and support to the family of Sir Early Orthodocks, left in charge of his wife. He also admitted that when he signed the contract he believed that Decalogue *qua* Decalogue was one of Sir Early's children, although he had been struck, from the very first, with a something Israelitish about the cast of the boy's countenance. This impression had grown upon him the more he saw of the boy and observed his Jewish modes of expression and his habits, especially on Sunday. He felt sure that there was some mystery about it. He went privately into an investigation of the matter, and at last found enough to convince him that the boy was not one of the family at all, but the son of a Jewish rabbi, who had been a tutor in the family when Sir Early Orthodocks was plenipotentiary in the East. He found that Sir Early's family, at the time when Ecclesia became his wife, was much scattered, and that when Sir Early died, and the children were got together and brought to this country, the boy Decalogue *qua* Decalogue came with the rest, and either by design or by mistake was counted as one of them. In the deeds drawn up by the Court of Divines at Westminster, his name went in, with the others; and Ecclesia Scota, never doubting but he was one of the family, had taken him in charge with the rest, and had become much attached to him. On this account, the defender, to avoid giving her pain, kept his discovery to himself, hoping that the boy would gradually get over his Jewish peculiarities, and that it would not become necessary in the meantime to make any distinction between him and the rest of the family. But when he found that the lad, in spite of his (defender's) remonstrances, was presuming on his imagined rights to force his Jewish peculiarities upon the household and usurp undue authority, he felt himself called upon to exercise the authority which he believed his discovery of the boy's parentage had unquestionably given him, to deal with him as he had done. It was no violation of the marriage contract. The contract had been drawn up on the supposition that Decalogue *qua* Decalogue was a son of Sir Early Orthodocks, which supposition being false, the boy did not come within the provisions of the contract at all.

Witnesses were called to establish this view of the boy's parentage.

Dr. Alexander Lindsay, practical ethnologist from Edinburgh, deponed that he had carefully examined the structural peculiarities of Decalogue *qua* Decalogue, and measured the facial angles; and the result left no doubt whatever upon his mind that the lad was a Jew.

Several other witnesses, amongst them a chapel minister, whose name our reporter did not catch, testified to the strong impression which the Jewish caste of the boy's countenance had made upon their minds.

Professor Milligan, of Aberdeen, was not familiar with the Jewish caste of countenance generally. The Jews gave them very few opportunities of studying it in Aberdeen. But he had seen an authentic portrait of the Jewish doctor who had officiated as tutor in Sir Early's family; and the boy Decalogue *qua* Decalogue was very like him.

Robert Cox, author of "The Doctrine of Calvin" and other books had enjoyed a great deal of intercourse both with the rabbi and with General Early Orthodocks. Decalogue *qua* Decalogue, in look and manner, was very like the rabbi. He was not at all like the General. He (witness) believed him to be the rabbi's son.

Edward Plumtre, registrar-general, deponed that he had caused careful examination to be made in the parish register of the Oriental Christian Church, where record was kept of the baptism of the children born to Sir Early Orthodocks in the East, but the name of Decalogue *qua* Decalogue had not been found amongst them. The registry had been kept with great care. Had the boy been a child of General Orthodocks, he would certainly have been baptised, and his name would have been found in the register.

Other witnesses having been called, who gave it as their opinion that the boy was a Jew, mistaken for a son of Sir Early, Mr. Burns said he would now show that the same mistake had been made in the case of another child who was once in the pursuer's family. It would be remembered that Ecclesia Scota had never seen Sir Early's children till they were brought to this country, which helped to explain how such a mistake could be made. A copy was then produced of the deed of settlement whereby Ecclesia Scota held the Scotch estates left by the deceased General; and Mr. Burns pointed out that a boy of the name of Six-days Cosmogony (so named because of a puzzle he was fond of giving about the world being made in six days)—that this boy was expressly named in the legal instrument as one of the children left by the General, at his death, to the care of the pursuer. The learned counsel brought forward evidence to show that this boy, like Decalogue *qua* Decalogue, had been maintained for years in Ecclesia's house, under the belief that he was really one of the General's family but that his proof has turned up that this supposition was a mistake, and that the boy was a foundling.

Dr. Peddy and other gentlemen from Edinburgh, who knew all the circumstances of the case, gave evidence of this fact; and extracts were read by Mr. Burns, from letters written at the time by Ecclesia herself, and several of the trustees, admitting the fact, and wondering what should be done.

Mr. Burns now begged the attention of the Commissioner to the manner in which this boy had since then been treated. He adduced evidence to show that as soon as the discovery was made that Six-days Cosmogony was not one of the General's children, he had been treated with disrespect even by the servant; that when it was found that he was an annoyance in the family, and that he and another little boy called Fisical Syens, who was boarded in the house at the time, were constantly quarrelling and fighting, Cosmogony had been sent away to a Reformatory to see if anything could be made of him there; and finally that when this hope failed, the boy had been turned adrift, and left to pick up a living where he could—Ecclesia Scota and the trustees refusing to have anything whatever to do with him. Yet this boy Cosmogony, stood in precisely the same relation to them as Decalogue *qua* Decalogue did to the defender. They had, therefore, by their own procedure, sanctioned the very course adopted by the defender, under similar circumstances.

Dr. Park (counsel for the pursuer) said he had listened with extreme surprise to the latter part of the evidence led by the counsel for the defender, but it amounted to nothing. The libel had been proved. The evidence of Miss Freebody (which opened up a painful chapter in human depravity) was alone sufficient to carry guilt home to the defender. To think of a married man walking about with other ladies, and that in the broad light of day! The scene in the summer-house, too—defender sitting with ladies on his knee; so lost to a sense of what was due to propriety, that even when discovered by his virtuous relative from Strathbogie, he evinced no shame. That was one of the worst points brought out. Then the wink!—what a hidden depth of depravity had revealed itself in that! He (the learned counsel) shuddered to think of it. But his feelings when he thought of the scene in the wood—the scene with Miss Kingsley in the wood! [The learned counsel paused, pressed his hand nerviously upon his brow, and requested the officer to open one of the windows.] Was it wonderful—he asked was it wonderful—that the pursuer should wish to be separated from a man capable of such enormities? But what were they to think when they turned next to the defender's treatment of his wife. The learned counsel would simply recall that date, the 16th of November. He would not dwell on the horrid barbarities of the assault—the blows that fell amidst the shrieks of women and the cries of helpless children—the servant felled to the ground with a savage stroke, which, but for the providential thickness of her skull, would probably have proved fatal—the lady of the house, the wife, the mother, ordered with ferocious gestures to stand back, "or it would be worse for her;" mark the words, "or it would be worse for her!"—the gentle boy whom the defender had promised to protect and maintain, furiously assaulted, and with the blood streaming in torrents from his nose, hurled out at the front door —the door of his home—and sinking, bleeding and exhausted, into the arms of Mrs. Pawky Macauley! [The learned counsel put his hand to his brow, and requested the officer to open another window.] Was it to be wondered at that the wife of a man who could perpetrate atrocities like these should be haunted night and day by the most dreadful apprehensions, and that wild cries of, "O don't kill me, don't!" breaking forth from her terrified spirit, and startling Elizabeth Qualm in the next room, should ring up into the quivering vault of night. The learned counsel would now refer to the attempt that had been made to prove that Decalogue *qua* Decalogue was not a son of Sir Early Orthodocks. A more abortive attempt he had never witnessed; but though it had been otherwise, it would have amounted to nothing. The contract bound the defender to protect and maintain certain children whom it named—named without reference to their paternity—and Decalogue *qua* Decalogue was one of these children. Defender had therefore violated his contract whether this boy was a son of Sir Early's or not. The libel, therefore, being proved in all points, the pursuer was entitled to demand a decree of judicial separation with full restitution of property.

Mr. Burns said it would not be necessary to reply in detail to the arguments of his learned brother. The evidence had made it clear that the first or second charges in the libel were without foundation. The innocent familiarities complained of were merely exuberant manifestations of friendly feeling. As to the second charge, the defender had been betrayed, by the obstinacy of the boy and the interference of the servants, into speaking and acting as he would not otherwise have done: but the evidence made it clear that he was one of the kindest and most devoted of husbands, and had been a blessing to his wife's tenantry and estate. The cry that awakened Eliza Qualm had been the cry of the Welsh-rabbit and the two cutlets. In reference to the third charge, it was true that the contract did not expressly state that the children named therein would cease to have a claim on the estate if found not to be children of Sir Early Orthodocks, but his was implied, was it conceivable that alimony meant for and left to the children of one man could be legally claimed by the children of another man? The pursuer and trustees of her estate had settled that point by turning out Six-days Cosmogony when he was found not to be a son of Sir Early's. If the defender, having made the same discovery in regard to Decalogue *qua* Decalogue, was still bound to support him because his name was in the contract, the pursuer and trustees were for the same reason bound to support Six-days Cosmogony. And if the defender for refusing support to Decalogue *qua* Decalogue could be deprived of his *jus mariti* and right of administration over his wife's estate, she for refusing support to Six-days Cosmogony could be deprived of her own estates, and the trustees of any emoluments accruing therefrom. [At this the faces of the trustees were observed to lengthen considerably.]

After consultation,

Dr. Wheeshman said he was requested by the pursuer to express her earnest desire that the proceedings should not be carried further. She was devotedly attached to her husband, and would withdraw the action if he would only promise to take the boy back.

The defender, who seemed much moved by this appeal, replied that if the boy consented to be baptised, and would promise to behave himself on Sunday like a christian, he (defender) would not only take him back, but treat him like one of the family.

The libel was accordingly withdrawn. It is not yet known, however, what steps may be taken by the trustees.

THE NEW ISLANDS AT SANTORIN.

The following full and very interesting account of the present state of this phenomenon has been sent to us by an eye-witness:—

Santorin, the ancient Thera, one of the largest of the Cyclades, has the form of a crescent, with the small islets of Therasia and Aspro-Nissi between its two horns. The appearance of Santorin, seen from the port, cannot but strike the most casual observer as the scene of some great volcanic irruption, during which the whole centre of the island had been engulphed in the sea where now lies the harbour. Its craggy shores, towering 900 or 1,000 feet above the sea, are formed of many different strata of different basaltic formations, clearly defined. These strata, of which I counted 26, probably also the results of volcanic deposits at different periods, are distinctly visible all round the island, extending on the same level, to the islets of Therasia and Aspo-Nissi. Right in the centre of this land-enclosed circular basin more than five miles in diameter, are three small volcanic islands, occupying the position of the three angles of a triangle. The first, called Palea Cammeni, "the Old Burnt," emerged from the sea, propelled by some submarine volcanic force, about a century and half b. c. It is about 1,000 feet in length, and 600 in breath. The second known as Micra Cammeni, "the small burnt" appeared in the year 1,560 in a similar manner, about 800 yards east of the first, and is, as its name denotes, much smaller in size. In 1707 the third sister of these volcanic graces issued from the waves between the two former, the volcanic action which led to its formation and growth continuing till the year 1712. This island, the largest of the three, called Nea Cammeni, "the new burnt," has a circumference of about 4,000 feet, and is 2½ miles distant from the shores of Santorin. On the south-west side of it, looking towards Micra Cammeni, rises the cone or mound 310 feet high, on the summit of which are evident traces of a crater now extinct. At the foot of this mound was a small bay or creek, called Port Vulcano, about 200 feet long, and 100 broad, where the ships of Santorin used to anchor. In the latter part of January the waters in Port Vulcano assumed a heat of 50 degrees Reaumur, accompanied by turbulent ebullitions at several places, whence issued white vapours emitting a great stench of sulphur. The sea in and about the part turned to a yellowish hue like that of diluted hyposulphate of iron; and at night sparkled with various coloured flames, which appeared flickering on the waters, caused probably by bubbles of combustible gases dislodged from below, rising to the surface, and there igniting. The houses on the wharf began to sink, the quay itself, built originally four feet high, was remarked to have sunk all round Port Vulcano more than a foot in one night, and at one part to have formed several cracks, whence issued at intervals streams of hot steam, succeeded at night by lurid flames. The inhabitants alarmed at these unusual phenomena, and fearing they portended an earthquake on the island, from which Santorin had suffered much in 1856, abandoned their houses on Nea Cammeni, the ships all leaving Port Vulcano at the same time, where the ebullition of the sea had imperilled their position. A few days after, a small island, or black basalt rock, emerged from the sea in the middle of Port Vulcano surrounded by the same vapours and occasional flames, which continued to rise and increase in size with amazing rapidity, so much so that those present at the time assured me that by watching it one could actually *see it growing*. The soil under the houses on the wharf continued to sink, and in the course of a week those on Port Vulcano were immersed in water up to their windows. This new islet, named George after the King of Greece, continued to increase till it filled up the whole of Port Vulcano, overlapped the shores of the creek, swallowing up the houses near them, and extending to within fifty yards from the base of the extinct crater of Nea Cammeni, its whole length now being about 1,400 feet, by 1,000 in breadth, and 210 in height. On its summit a species of crater is formed, whence rise dense masses of white vapour, and occasionally smoke, lava, and stones, which in the night appear mingled with flames and sparks of fire. Towards the beginning of February the same phenomena preceding the appearance of the George Islet in Port Vulcano, were seen at the south-western extremity of Nea Cammeni, in the strait between that island and Palea Cammeni. These were soon succeeded by the appearance of a small volcanic island there also, under precisely the same circumstances as those attending the rise of that of George.

A scientific mission sent by the Greek Government to report on these phenomena, composed of two professors of the Athens University, a naval surveying officer, a captain of the Greek Royal Engineers, and the Director of the Athens Observatory, who arrived that day at Santorin, and were the first to visit this second volcana, named it "Aphroessa," after the Greek gunboat which had brought them to the place. This second volcanic isle, increasing in size with more rapidity even than that of George, rising to a greater height, began to extend towards the mainland of Nea Cammeni, to which it soon became united, having blocked up a space of nearly 300 yards of sea which at its first appearance had separated it from the latter. It now stretches out a dark rugged promontory to the south of Nea Cammeni, about 1,100 feet long, 900 broad, and 250 from its base to its summit, out of which issue the same dense vapours, though of a more yellowish cchre hue than the pure white steam sent forth by the crater on George, probably from their mixture with iron or sulphurous gases. A few days later two French gentlemen sent out by the French Academy, in cruising round Aphroessa, discovered a third small volcanic islet about 30 yards south of the latter, which had appeared in the night, and which they called Recca, after the Austrian corvette then in the harbour, which had given them a boat to visit the volcanos. This islet soon after was engulphed in the advancing masses of the Aphroessa, and is now not even distinguishable. On the 20th of February the Greek gunboat anchored in the narrow channel between Nea and Micra Cammeni, and a small Santorin vessel, encouraged by the presence of this man-of-war near the volcano, also anchored at the wharf, preparing to take in a cargo of porzolana earth. The gentlemen of the Greek scientific mission landed from the gunboat to investigate the phenomena closer, and ascended to the extinct crater of Nea Cammeni, whence they had a clear view of George, to examine at leisure the newly-forming crater there. They perceived ere long, however, that the dense clouds of white steam issuing thence were mixed with masses of dark-coloured ashes, giving them more the appearance of columns of black smoke, while the rolling thunder-like noise caused by their exit was increased tenfold. As they were noting these ominous changes the crater suddenly broke up in numerous fissures or cracks, amid the most deafening thunderclaps, ejecting thence volleys of stone, ashes, and incandescent lava into the air, to an apparent height of four or five thousand feet. These red-hot missiles began to fall like a gigantic hailstorm on the mound round the astonished observers, who then lost no time in abandoning their researches, as well as their instruments and notes, to turn tail on the raging monster, and tear harum-scarum down the hill on the opposite sides, which ere this was strewn with burning blocks of bassalt and flaming herbs set on fire by them. They arrived at the bottom of the hill without having suffered any serious injury, however, though many of them had their garments burnt, and one his hand wounded and scorched. The gunboat, in the meantime, had also been battered at its anchorage by the burning bolts, one of which had pierced the deck, tearing open a fracture of two feet long, and fallen in the cabin of the first engineer, an Englishman, setting fire to his bed, so near the ship's powder-magazine that had it dropped a few feet further astern it would have turned the vessel into a volcano not less terrific than that of George. The crew of the gunboat lost no time, however, in slipping their anchor, and hoisting a small sail which took them out of the channel. The Santorin vessel, on the other hand, being nearer the volcano, was immediately set on fire by the burning bolts, and its crew, with the exception of the master, jumped overboard and swam across to Micra Cammeni, where they sought temporary shelter. The master remained on board his vessel a few minutes longer, and finding it begin to sink he jumped on to the wharf on Nea Cammeni, and tried to make for one of the small houses about five yards distance, but had hardly advanced a few steps when, struck by a large red-hot bolt, he was killed on the spot, his body being picked up some time after, one burnt, deformed, irrecognisable mass. The boat from the man-of-war which had brought the scientific mission on shore in the morning had also been sunk near the quay, the men manning it having with difficulty reached their ship swimming; the five gentlemen, on arriving at the bottom of the hill after their hasty descent, therefore, found to their alarm, that they had no longer the means of returning to the gunboat, and it was some time before the officers on board, perceiving their critical position, could persuade their men to man a boat and go for them, although the stones and ashes had now ceased. On the 21st and 22nd February two more irruptions took place, though less violent than the first.

As we appproached the island of Santorin, several days after the late occurrences, we saw already at a distance of more than 20 miles two thick columns of vapour rising from the craters of George and Aphroessa, and uniting at a height of about 2,000 feet into one massive spiral cloud, which rose at least 4,000 feet high, and then sailing slowly over the island of Santorin, appeared to descend again on the other sides into the sea. On nearing within a mile or two, we heard the low rolling thunder caused by the ejected steam, increasing in loudness as we approached. The sea from near the entrance of the port assumed different hues, from pale washed green at the channel between Therasia and Santorin to a dirty ochre yellow near the volcanic islands. As it was too late to visit the volcanos that day, we landed at Santorin, and ascended by a steep zigzag path the rough precipice hanging over the sea on which the town of Santorin is built. On the morrow we went off in a boat to the volcanic islands, and landed at Nea Cammeni; we proceeded towards the promontory of George, a huge dark mass of loose blocks of basalt about 210 feet high, and began, with great difficulty, to ascend its side. The heat as we neared the summit became almost unbearable, but by hard labour, and not without many falls as the heated blocks gave way under us with scorched hands and faces, we reached a sort of plateau on the summit, and advanced about 50 yards on it till within 100 yards from the burning crater. The scene before us then was beyond description. About 500 yards in circumference the hill is split up in all directions into hundreds of enormous fissures or chasms, of which the sides, high blocks of rock, are white with concentrated heat. Out of these fissures come roaring forth dense masses of steam, sometimes mixed with ashes, sparks, and red-hot stones, with a noise that nothing can equal unless one could imagine several hundred *Great Eastern* steamers letting off steam at once. The heat was intense, as though one were entering the mouth of a furnace, and the whole craggy soil of the mountains seemed to quake under our feet. We hoisted a handkerchief at the end of a stick on one of the high rocks as a flag to show how far we had advanced, and set off on our descent almost unable to breathe any longer for the heat, and half deafened with the noise, which continued to ring in our ears long after. Returning to our boat at the wharf, we rowed round the promontories of George and Aphroessa. The latter at present seems to be increasing in size at a greater rate than the former, though neither have now that amazing rapidity of growth that seemed so appalling at their first appearance; but the continual crumbling down of blocks of basalt from the summit to the base shows that the main body of both hills is increasing slowly but steadily. At the foot of George promontory, on the east side, are the ruins of a small church, which I was told by the members of the scientific mission, who measured the distance was not long ago at 30 yards from the base of the latter, whereas now a narrow space of barely 10 yards separated them. The sea at the base of both promontories is still of that peculiar dirty, yellow colour, emitting continual columns of steam, its heat ranging from 40 to 50 degrees Reaumur.

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—Capital: Seventy-Five Lacs of Rupees (£750,000) in 30,000 Shares of Rupees 250 (£25) each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roger, Price & Co.)
Bhugwundass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Juggjeevundass, Esq.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Branches { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
Deposits.
Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Subscribed Capital £500,000, with power to increase to £2,000,000 (Two Crores of Rupees).
Capital Called up £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Board of Directors.
Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. Birch, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne
Bombay Agency.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
Exchange.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
Deposit.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
Commission and Agency Business.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Inspector of Branches in India:—David Lancaster, Esq.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
Exchange.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand .. ..at 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ....at 1s. 11¾d. "
The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.
Current Accounts.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.
Loans and Cash Credits
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Exchange.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0½d. "
Do. " Demand ... }
Do. Scotland " ... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland " ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
Deposits.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ... 5 " "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay to the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 9th May 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Exchange
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
Interest Allowed.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 1 h April 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
Subscribed Capital.—One Crore of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. Brodie, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Exchange.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand. ... 2s. 0d. "
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
Remittance.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
Current Accounts.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Fixed Deposits.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
Advances and Discount.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
Commission.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ... ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
Capital One Crore of Rupees in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to Increase.
Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.
Board of Directors.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. *Chairman.* | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq., | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.
Auditors.
Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.
London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.
Exchange.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
Current Accounts.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital.—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. Adam, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. Stewart, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
Remittances.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
Commission
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આવ હીંદુસ્થાંન ચાઇના નેજાપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्टान, चाइना, यंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 in 40,000 Shares of £100 each, of which only £25 is to be called up.
Called up ... £1,000,000
Paid up ... 861,000
Reserve Fund ... 100,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
Directors.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
London.......The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Liverpool......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Manchester..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Scotland......The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland.......The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
Current Accounts.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.
Bryant and May's Patent Special Safety Matches contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.
B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—
London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."
Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."
Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."
Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."
Bryant and May's Royal Wax Vestas, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.
Bryant and May's "Jonkopings Tandstickors," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.
Bryant and May, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.
Bryant and May, Fairfield Works, Bow, London, E.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

FOR SALE, MOET'S and CHANDON'S first class CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts per dozen ... Rs. 40
Pints per 2 dozen ... Rs. 42
J. A. BROWN & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Boederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, to close an account—
50 dozen Brandy ... per dozen...Rs. 24 0
250 do. Beer (different brands). " ... " 6 4
100 do. Port (Old) " ... " 20 0
75 do. Sherry (Pale) " ... " 20 0
Apply to SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—
Champagne ... Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.
Moselle ... do. do.
Hock ... do. do.
Sherry ... do.
Port ... do.
Claret ... do. do.
Brandy ... do.
SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gueyraud ... ... at " 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

Established in Bombay in 1842.
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY ... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
" " Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA ... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad ... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. ... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen	qts.	Rs. 40
Do. do. do.	... "	"	" 30
SHERRY, good	... "	"	" 30
Do. pale	... "	"	" 25
Do. do.	... "	"	" 18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	"	"	" 26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	" 22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	" 18
TENT WINE	"	"	" 29
BRANDY, Pale	"	"	" 36
Do. do.	"	"	" 26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	" 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	" 36
do.	"	pts.	" 16
Noyeau	"	qts.	" 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	" 21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	pts.	" 8
Breakfast... Do.	"	qts.	" 12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	24
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a Persian Saddle HORSE, aged 5 years, height 14: a good trotter. The property of a Gentleman leaving the country. For particulars apply to "J. I.," care of R. Partridge, Fort.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.
BENJ. F. FIELD Junior, Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co., Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Just landed ex-*Hannibal*.
A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.
Two first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by W. and T. Thorn, and Barker of London.
One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.
One Ditto Canbody Ditto, by T. Harton.
One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.
One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee*.
A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.
A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie*,
A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.
A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.
Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre
Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse*.
A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.
Just Landed ex-*William Ritson*.
A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, to it with lamps. A neat, commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.
Just Landed ex-*Oberon*.
Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.
Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.
A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.
A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.
Just received per last Overland Mail.
Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.
Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.
Just Unpacked.
A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.
The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.
Just Landed.
A few Iron, Carriage Lifter for Greasing, any kind of Carriages.
Also,
One second-hand single Horse, four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps, and shaft.
One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Also just Unpacked.
A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.
Also,
Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 9th May 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS.
Printed on cloth. Large Illustrations.
Aunt Louisa's London Toy Books,—Nursery Rhymes. Childhood's Happy Hours. Railway A. B. C. Each. 1 8
Birds. Old Dame Trot and her Comical Cat. The Railroad Alphabet. Parrots, Magpie, and Jackdaw. Puck and Peasblossom in London. Farmyard Alphabet. Dogs. Seaside Alphabet. Wild Animals. Each 0 12
Nelson & Sons' Books.—Comical Folks, their doings and jokes. Mister Fox. The kitten Cousins. Sunny Days and Children's Ways. Alphabet of Nations. A Trip in a Ship. Pussy's Tea-party. Each ... 0 12
Warnes' large Picture Toy Books.—Horses. Cock Robin's Death and Burial. Dogs. Old Mother Hubbard. Each 0 12
FAMILY HERALD HANDY BOOKS. Four annas each.
How to Carve &c. First steps in Chess. Manual of Music. Etiquette for Ladies. Etiquette for Gentlemen. How to Swim and how to Skate. How to Angle. How to Brew. How to Bake. How to play Whist, Loo, and Cribbage. How to play Billiards and Bagatelle. Hints on the Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage. How to play Draughts, Backgammon, and Dominoes. Hints on the Toilette. Croquet and Archery. How to play Cricket and Football. How to Pickle and Preserve.
PEN-MENDING MACHINES.
Mappin's—very superior... ... ... 10 0
Rogers's ditto 12 8
Silver Pencil Cases, with Letter Weighing Machine. 12 8
NEW MUSIC
A large collection of the most recently published Songs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, and other Dances, has just been received, which will be sold at net English cost for Cash only.
Songs.
Come back to Erin. By V. Claribel 2 0
The Lady of Kienast Tower. By ditto ... 2 0
You must Guess. By Alex. Reichardt ... 2 0
Wearin' o' the Green. By C. Hall ... 1 4
Speak if you Love Me. By Kenney ... 1 4
I have a little Fairy Boat. By F. Enoch ... 1 4
Why Forsaken. By C. H. French ... 1 4
The Old, Old Tale. By W. Hills ... 1 4
What are the Wild Waves Saying? By Carpenter .. 1 8
Silently, Silently over the Sea. By J. Graham ... 1 4
Morning Dewdrops. By R. Paine ... 1 4
Bird of the Wilderness. By the Ettrick Shepherd... 1 4
The Sailor Boy's Mother. By F. Enoch ... 1 4
The Elf of the Rose. By B. S. Montgomery ... 1 4
Tho e Bright Eyes. By Scotson Clark ... 1 4
Merry Bird, Merry Bird. By F. Enoch ... 1 4
Star among the Flowers. By F. Enoch ... 1 4
Fantasies, &c.
La Sonnambula. By W. Ganz ... 2 0
Lucia di Lammermoor. By W. Kuhe ... 2 0
Lucrezia Borgia. By Ditto ... 2 0
Le Jet d'Eau. By Sydney Smith... 2 0
The Blue Bells of Scotland—no words ... 2 0
La Harpe Eolienne. By S. Smith ... 2 0
Masaniello Ditto. 2 0
Martha. Ditto. 2 0
Sing, Birdie, Sing—Ganz's favorite song (no words). 1 8
Rule Britannia. By W. Kuhe ... 2 0
God save the Queen. By ditto ... 2 0
Dance Music.
Schottische—The Queen's. By Danielle ... 1 4
La Varsovianna, new dance. By H. Laurent ... 1 0
Polka Brillante—La Folie. By Leduc ... 1 0
——— En Poste. Ditto ... 1 4
Polka Mazurka—The Emmeline. By C. M. ... 1 4
——— Trebelli. By H. Roubier ... 1 8
Polka Fantasie—Esilda. By ditto ... 1 8
——— The Violet. By L. Duchesne ... 1 4
Polka Rouge et Noir. By L. Duchesne ... 1 8
——— Bow Bells. By F. Musgrave ... 1 8
——— Ko ko ri ko. (Chinese) By Marriott ... 1 8
——— The Awfully Good. By Desormes... 1 8
——— The West End. By D'Albert ... 1 8
——— The Faust. By F. Wallerstein ... 1 8
——— The Mock Doctor ... 1 8
——— La Belle Helene. By Strauss ... 1 8
Galop—Polka Claribel. By E. Audibert ... 1 8
Galop, The United Service. By E. Audibert ... 1 8
——— Atlantic Telegraph. By H. Prince ... 1 8
——— Punch. By Cassidy ... 1 8
——— Assemblée. By D. Godfrey ... 1 8
——— The Argyle. By H. Laurent ... 1 8
——— Orpheus. By Godfrey ... 1 8
——— The Troopers. By Waterson ... 1 8
——— The Grenadiers. By E. Sarkozy ... 1 8
——— Schubert's from Offenbach's Opera Orphee aux Enfers ... 1 8
——— Satanella. By H. Laurent ... 1 4
Quadrille, The Merry Kittens. By S. Glover ... 1 8
——— Orpheus. By Godfrey ... 2 0
——— The Royal Alfred. By D. Godfrey ... 2 0
——— Merry Christmas. By Marriott ... 2 0
——— The Auber. By F. Musgrave ... 2 0
——— Claribel. By Burckhardt ... 2 0
——— L'Africaine. By C. Coote ... 2 0
——— Sicily. By D'Albert ... 2 0
——— La Belle Helene. By Strauss ... 2 0
——— The Colleen Aroon. By A. F. Godfrey 2 0
——— The Jolly old Friends. By Desormes ... 2 0
——— The Harlequinade. By F. Godfrey ... 2 0
——— The Banting. By C. H. R. Marriott ... 2 0
——— Agnes Sorel. By A. Leduc ... 1 0
——— Carnarvon Castle. By H. S. Roberts ... 2 0
——— (Lancers)—Punch and Judy. By ditto... 2 0
——— Punch and Judy. By ditto ... 2 0
Waltz—The Yorkshire Hussar, or the Princess of Wales' Own. By Mary Hollon... 1 8
——— The Bright Smile. By H. S. Roberts ... 1 8
——— Twilight Dreams. By D'Albert ... 2 0
——— The Adieu. By H. J. Shelling ... 2 0
——— L'Africaine. By D. Godfrey ... 2 0
——— The Coldstream Guards. By A. F. Godfrey 2 0
——— Come back to Erin. By F. Musgrave ... 2 0
——— Claribel. By C. Coote ... 2 0
——— Le Monogramme. By Baron W. Fredericks 2 0
——— Home, Sweet Home. By D'Albert ... 2 0
——— The United Service. By A. F. Godfrey ... 2 0
——— The Limited Liability. By Arditi ... 2 0
——— Gaite de Cœur. By S. Smith ... 2 0
——— Sing, Birdie, Sing. By Marriott... ... 2 0
☞ *None of the above will be sent out "on inspection."*
27th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Holloway's Pills.—When thousands voluntarily assert that this medicine has freed them from formidable diseases which had ruined health and threatened life, there can be no excuse for sufferers who refuse to try it. Holloway's Pills are peculiarly adapted for remedying all irregularities in the functions of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. These admirable Pills exert a strengthening and constringent effect on the animal fibre, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, invigorate the nerves, regulate the action of the liver, lungs, and heart, and beget good spirits. Such extended benefits were never before known to flow from a single source, but Professor Holloway only asks the invalid, however severely afflicted, to concede a trial and judge for himself.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.
Harness just Unpacked,
A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.
Also just Landed,
One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.
Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.
Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.
One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.
One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.
One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.
One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.
One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.
One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.
One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
14th March 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.
1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—*One Million Pounds Sterling.* Head Office in Liverpool. AGENTS in Bombay Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld,
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,493	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Five Millions Sterling.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Directors.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ....London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq. ....London.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. ....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
Directors.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.
J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
Rich. Baggallay, Esq.	Sam. Gregson, Esq., M.P.
H. Bonham Bax, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark W. Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alex. Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock P. Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter.*
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. Hunter, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
Life Department.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
Fire Department.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
Marine Department.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras............Messrs. Arbuthnot, & Co.
Calcutta .... " Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.
Hong Kong .... " Dent & Co.
Shanghai .... " Dent & Co.
Mauritius .... " Blyth & Co.
Melbourne .... " Dalgety & Co.
Launceston .... " Du Croz & Co.
Hobart Town ..... " Mr. Lavington Roope.
Adelaide .... " Elder & Co.
Sydney .... " Fanning Griffiths & Co.
Dunedin............ " Dalgety Rattray & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. Invested Capital Rupees 8,180,000, of which Fifty-nine Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
Directors.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Physician.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
Agents and Secretaries.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
Madras Agents. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Bombay Agents. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
G. Taylor, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.
The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.
5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly*. *A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
Invested Capital, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
Directors:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Adviser.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
Agents and Secretaries:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
Madras Agents. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Bombay Agents. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
G. Taylor, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.
After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0	
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11	
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10	

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
James Hartley & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for the Society.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.— THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, to close an account, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

Buck Skin Gloves.	19 doz.
Children's Woolen Boots	40 "
Broad and Narrow Ribbons	200 Rolls.
Men's Merino Socks	250 doz.
Superfine Mercantile Postcream laid Paper	74 Reams.
Queen's Letter Paper	52 "
Satin Note Paper	33 "
Graham's Port Wine	150 doz. quarts.
" "	200 " pints.
Ginger Wine	18 doz.
40 Cases Clay Pipes	
Tooth Brushes	100 doz.
Quills in Bundles	7,000
2 and 3 light Argand Lamps.	

Also on the same date, a quantity of handsome Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Conversation and Reclining Couches, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Cots, Chairs, Tables, &c., Parian and Marble Statues, with Glass Domes, Hanging Argand, Table, and Globe Lamps, Iron Garden Seats and Chairs. A quantity of Trichinopoly Cheeroots, &c., &c.

ON COMMISSION.
Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.
Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.
Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.
A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.
One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18 with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop No. 2, Meadow Street, a quantity of Office and Shop Fittings, consisting of Screens, Chairs, Back ground for use of Photographers, Cameras, Lenses, Sewing Machines, Punkah, Writing Desk, Tables for working Photography, Oil Paintings, Shelves, Glassdoor Cupboards, Looking-glass, Carpets, Coir Mattings, &c., &c.
May be seen on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th instant. JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 15th May 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.
BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.
TO BE LET,
An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Oomerkhaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well and waterpipes of Vehar water, and good convenient premises for a family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 15th May 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
1 Pair Chandeliers, 18 Light.
1 Pair Do. 24 do.
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T. Cloths.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
1 Case Sarries.
500 Superior Rolls Gilt and Velvet Wallpapers.
2 Cases Pictures and Oil Painting in Gilt Frame.
87 Boxes Cherry Fruits.
40 " superior Rubin Red Champagne.
21 " " Cos des Tournel Claret.
156 " " Madeira.
50 " rich Morocco Leather.
6 " superior Hats.
4 Pairs large size Looking Glasses.
13 Musical Boxes.
10 Dozen American Chairs.
20 Bales Grey Mull.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 15th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
TEAK LOGS, FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN AND BORNEO HARDWOOD TIMBER, JARRAH, MAHOGANY, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex *Devonshire*, *Impulse*, and *Beatrice*, consisting of Teak Logs, first class Australian and Borneo Hardwood Timber, Scantlings, Cuttings and Rafters
N. B.—Catalogues with full specifications of each lot in English and Goozrathi are published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there
On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee;—
104 logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee;—
545 ditto ditto.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 15th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,
10 Bales 500 Pieces Grey Shirtings 8½ lbs.
27 Cases 1350 " White "
25 Bales 7500 lbs. No. 30, Water Twist.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SQUARE PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
On THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the modern and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., of F. Mathews, Esq., at his residence, Malabar Hill; the same consists of a set of Straw Stem Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Claret do., with Plated Mountings, Fruit Dishes, Water Goglets, a handsome Green and Gold Dinner Set for 12, a Blue do., a handsome Green and Gold Dessert Set, a White and Gilt Tea Set, Plated Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Stand, Ice Pitcher, Bread Basket, Tea Set, a set of Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Table Cutlery, a double-barrelled Rifle by J. Hollis and Sons in case, a set of Blackwood Dining Table in 4 pieces, Camp and Round Dining Tables, carved Sideboard, Teapoys, Celeret, Diningroom Chairs, Hatstand, handsomely carved Blackwood Drawingroom, Circular, and Pier Tables, Conversation and Reclining Sofa, Easy, Priedieu and Drawingroom Chairs, Chiffonier, Music Stand and Stool, Work Table, Folding Screens, Four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Child's Cradle, a first-rate nearly new Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "C. H. Schroder," a plated three light Hanging Argand Lamp, Carpets, Pictures, single Hanging Lamps, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.
At 1 P. M.
An English-built Open Carriage, with enclosure, lamps, pole, &c., by "Kinder and McNaught."
A pair of fast-trotting Arab Carriage Horses.
An English-built Brougham.
A handsome Grey Arab Riding Horse.
A Cow and a Calf.
A set of double Harness, Riding Saddles, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, AT No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT.
On FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort, a quantity of Office Furniture, the property of a Banking Establishment, consisting of Writing Tables, Chairs, Presses, Screen, a Copying Press, one of George Price's Fireproof Safe, &c., &c.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, towards the end of May, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.
Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th May 1866.

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